SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. GENTLEHAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for e sake of suffering humanity, send free to all no need it, the receipt and directions for making esimple remedy by which he was cured. Suf-ers wishing to profit by the advertiser's expence can do so by addressing, in perfect confi-nce. JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ourt of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term A. D., 1867. Mary Stanly

Heirs at Law of Samuel Petition for Dower.

H. Staniy dec'd. T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Milton Stanly and Sarah Stanly alias sarah Hickman, defendants in this case, are nonidents of this State; on motion, it is ordered the Court, that advertisement be made in the limington Journal, a newspaper published in city of Wilmington in this State, for six weeks nsecutively, notifying them to be and appear fore the Justice of said Court, at its next (Sepmber) term, to show cause, if any they can, why ne prayer of this petition should not begranted.

A true copy from the Minutes. W. M. D. MOORE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY. In Equity, Spring Term, 1867.

Amos S. C. Powell,) Moody B. Smith.

T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Moody B. Smith, resides beyond the limits of the State, it is thereupon ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, the Wilmington Journal, a paper pub he city of Wilmington, notiving the defendant o appear at the next term of our Court of Equity, be holden at the Court House in Clinton, on the Monday after the 4th Monday of September ext, then and thereto plead, answer or demur, or adgment pro confesso will be taken as to him and injunction made perpetual.

Witness, Thomas Bunting, Clerk and Master in Done at office in Clinton, this 20th day THOS. BUNTING, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1867,

Mary C. Cranmer Petition for Divorce. Edward H. Cranmer,

T APPEARING to the Court that Edward H at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the | field on which he fell, ber next, and answer or plead to said petition, JAS. R. HURST, JR., C. S. C.

The Fall of Mr. Stanton

day in the Intelligencer, it will be seen lays a ter the meeting of the Senate at its next session. Meanwhile, or ad interim, Beneral Grant is to do the duties of Secre-The period, as to Mr. Stanton, one hun-

days, is a long one in American polin infinite variety of complications. In the undred days referred to Mr. Stanton will ve abundant time for repentance, for gns of battles, a national debt of mounnous proportion, untold suffering of es between man and man, and a practicontinuance of the war upon the prosed days that intervene between now and where are they, tha tare to raise his downrodden banners, and carry them on the ints of their swords to victory? Now, te Wolesey, he may say :

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness third comes a frost, a killing frost l-when he thinks, good easy man, full surely His greatness is a ripening—nips his root, And then he falls, as I do." National Intelligencer.

The Postmaster General.

We have authority for saying that the eport telegraphed hence to the Northern ress, that the Postmaster General enterins or has expressed an intention of reigning, is without the least foundation .also, are all rumors of diversity of poitical views between him and the Presi-

While correcting these errors, we might as well put at rest other misstatements. Mr. Randall does not contemplate visiting Eucope. General Skinner, the acting Posthim, in which he says he will be at his post on Tuesday. His lady has been in ill health out has recovered, and his business now in New York is to send his nephew to Europe to accompany her home. National Intelligencer.

Monkeys as Wafters.

The Situation says that a new refreshment iness and gravity worthy of their biped colleagues at the Trois Freres or the Cafe entirely finished the cotton, flouring mills,

services \$150 from an Eastern missionary average wages of \$2 50 per week.—Corr. society, and from his affectionate flock a barrel of whiskey and a keg of varnish.

Married, at the residence of the bride's Jane Lemon.

"How happily extremes do meet, In Jane and Ebenezer, She is no longer sour but Sweet, And he's a Lemon-squeezer."

market at five cents each. till morning.

If I could rise and tell, combined The thoughts which occupy my mind, "Twould be a task indeed, For every feelish, idle thing Into my mind is sure to spring, And there it stays to breed.

Sometimes while in my health, I think That fortune with my fate should link, And pleasure be my friend Another thought then strikes my mind, That fortune's way is hard to find, Which does my feelings rend.

In fact, when well, I'm not content; It hink my life about half spent;
E'en I should see old age,
My wishes I at once desire,
My patience then begins to tire, My passion's in a rage.

When I get ill, I think for sure That others do not such endure, Nor such afflictions see;
And that because I wished while young
To gain aught to help me on
Is why it 's served on me.

But musing on, at length there springs A thought into my mind, that brings Consolation to my heart; A thought which with the others strive, And whispers thus: revive, revive, I can't from you depart.

And since that thought I did inspire, My mind seems elevated higher,
And more content am I,
It seemed to say, there's One above
Who does His children deeply love; Just look to Him and cry.

To Him belongs the boon of health, And He alone can grant you wealth;
Ask Him, and you'll receive
A bounty of all that is required; Yes, every needful thing desired To you He'll freely give.

O, may I never think again!—
May thoughts so foolish and so vain
Be banished from my mind; But may I ever think of He Who sent His Son to die for me,

And when I get distress'd in mind I'll look to Him and comfort find, Such as will say to me: Move on, my child, your course pursue, I am your guide, I'll help you through; I'll ever stand by thee.

And when my course on Earth is run, I'll pray to Him, that through His Son He'll take me up on high, And there with angels sweetly sing Anthems to our Redeemer, King, Who did for sinners die.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER,

Cranmer hath removed beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by this Court that publication be made in the weekly "Wilmington Journal" for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be field on which he fell

h Monday after the fourth Monday in Sep- In a little lowly hillock, where the South wind softly sighs, There his weary marches o'er, there the unkown duced: Never, till the flesh shall quicken, at the sounding

> Whence he came, or where enlisted in the army of our land, Where he fought, or where he rested, at the leaders stern command, Where, at last, his warfare ended—these I little know or care! Hero! he died for Freedom, counting not his

This I know: A mother bore him, loved him with her holy love, Many a night she wakened for him, many a praye she sent above! It may be, she watches sadly, for the foot that never more, ver! never! shall tread lightly o'er the dear old household floor.

Some one !- wife, perchance, or sister-buttoned were not for his country, rather for that That his life's blood stained with crimson, when the cannon's fiery throat Flashed the swift grim death to thousands, falling as the brave can fall. When they sacrifice to Freedom, grandly giving

isoners of war by witholding from them Friend, for those dear ones who loved thee, in the home so far away, or the vacant chair that ne'er shall be filled again For the flag that waved above thee, in the thick Here I weave my mournful chaplet, gallant sol-

assembling of Congress is to bow at the Softly may the seasons wrap thee! winter, with his stainless snow; Spring, with fairy fingers, o'er thee all her sweetes blossoms throw ! Summer, with her heart of fire, fling her rose

o'er thy rest, And the Autum winds their requiem wail above thy silent breast. Unknown soldier of my country! unknown brother

of my heart! Let a nation's grief embalm thee! let a nation's In his grave, so green and lowly, for our children's babes shall weep, Tears of grateful fond affection where the land's

STATE NEWS.

PENITENTIARY BOARD.—This Board, constituted by Gen. Sickles, met on yesterday at the Executive offlice. All the members were present, viz: His Excellency, Gov. Worth, Treasurer Battle, Mr. Speaker Mc-Aden, and Messrs. Wiggins and Harper, Chairman of the Senate and House Committees of Finance. For the want of more specific information by which to be guided in their deliberations, the Board, after a naster General, has received a letter from short session, adjourned to meet again at the call of the Governor.

Raleigh Sentinel, 15th. ROCKY MOUNT .- This is a flourishing little place about eighteen miles from Wilson and is the point of junction of the branch Road leading to Tarboro'. There is no organized Baptist Church at Rocky Mount The latest novelty projected for the Paris and not many Baptists there. Still those Exposition is the employment of monkeys who are there are aiming to secure preaching at least once a month, and wish also to organize a church, This is a very importhe way of restaurants at the Exhibition. tant point, and should be occupied at once. I remained here only one day and took ocroom is to be opened there by an American casion to visit the cotton mills of Wm. S. who has trained large apes to act as waiters.
The writer says he was present yesterday

Battle, Esq., at the Falls, about a mile from the Depot.
These mills were burned by Battle, Esq., at the Falls, about a mile from at a rehearsal and that the quadrumane gar- the enemy during the war but have been cons went through their work with a stead- rebuilt, with new machinery, &c., and are, &c., will have cost about \$45,000. The cotton mills will run about 38 looms and 1,400 spindles, and will turn out about 1,-

HENDERSON, N. C.-We were much pleased on our recent visit at the thrifty and refined, intelligent, hospitable population of about one thousand, four large flourishing stores, three Churches, a large tobacco factory, two good hotels, one newspaper, the Henderson Index, one academy, and many beautiful dwellings. Henderson is surrounded by a rich farming country, and is destined to speak to him the next day. On that day, the 15th, him the next day. On that day, the 15th, him the next day. On that day, the 15th, him the next day. On that day, the 15th, him the next day. On that day, the 15th, him the next day. On that day, the 15th, him the next day. On that day, the 15th, him the next day. On that day, the 15th, him the next day. On the first year or two the prince had been out hunting early with him and to put an uncharitable his brother, but returned at twelve, and half an hour afterwards obeyed the Queen's summons to her room, where he found her summons to her room, where he found her and by special invitation, present at the insidence. He imposed a degree of self-register. This is indeed good news and on other subjects the Queen told him why the registers.

THE PRINCE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

"It was not, however, for some time against him and to put an uncharitable his brother, but returned at twelve, and half an hour afterwards obeyed the Queen's summons to her room, where an opening afforded, to exaggerate and even to the subjects to the superior for some time against him and to put an uncharitable.

"It was not, however, for some time against him and to put an uncharitable his brother, but returned at twelve, and half an hour afterwards obeyed the Queen's summons to her room, where an opening afforded, to submit under protest to the superior for some time against him and to put an uncharitable.

"It was not, however, for some time against him and to put an uncharitable.

You will please accept ment of the kind trems, 1 have no alternative but to the varger and even to the put an uncharitable.

Some prove, the first variety and even to the put an uncharitable his brother, but the put an growing prosperity of this village. It has a father, in Sumner county, Tenn., on the refined, intelligent, hospitable population 2nd of July, Mr. Ebenezer Sweet to Miss of about one thousand, four large flourish-

Attache on the particular and th

the specifical of the Edge of the manufacture and former than a first the countries of the payment was the countries of the c

Raleigh Biblical Recorder.

For the Journal. FRAILTY OF MIND.

PERSONAL. - Judge Gilliam arrived in our city on Saturday night, and left on yester-day morning for Newton, Catawba county, where his circuit commences this week .-While here, he was called upon by many of his numerous friends in this city. We were pleased to find his health so much improved, and hope he will be restored to all his former vigor by the pure water and bracing air which will everywhere meet him on his circuit.

We also had the pleasure of meeting with day. He is actively engaged in completing his survey of the State, and we feel quite sure that the office could not possibly have been bestowed upon any person better qualified to fill it, or one who had the interests of the State more at heart. Present indications are that the value of his labors to the State will be such, that in comparison, those of his predecessors will sink

into insignificance. Salisbury Old North State. REWARD OFFERED. - His Excellency, Gov. Worth, has offered a reward of \$300 for the apprehension of Thos. Pratt, (white,) who killed James Norcum, (colored,) in Chowan county, some time since, and who is now a

fugitive from justice. PERSONAL.—Dr. A. B. Hawkins and Col. W. R. Swaim, natives of North Carolina. but citizens of the "Land of Flowers," accompanied by their families, are visiting their relatives and friends in Granville

MR. HILL'S POEM.—There has seldom been, in this City, on a similar occasion, a dience than that which assembled in the Commons Hall, on Tuesday evening, to hear the recitation by Theo. H. Hill, Esq., under the auspices of the Memorial Association, of his Poem, written for the Commencement of the Pittsboro' Scientific Academy. Such an audience was in the highest degree complimentary to Mr. Hill, and afforded, at the same time, a gratifying evidence of the disposition of the community to encourage the aspirations of na-

tive genius. We will not attempt an analysis of Mr. Hill's fine Poem, further than to say that it had all the elements of a highly popular production,—combining much of genial humorand good natured satire, with touches of rare and exceeding beauty. In one word, it was worthy of the author's prestige, and, as such, was admired and praised, on all sides. The concluding portions, descriptive of a perfect woman, were exquisite in purity of conception and in artistic expres-The Poem occupied about half an hour in its delivery.

The following touching and appropriate

May cause one more memorial flower to bloom, Where plaintive harps, on Southern willows hung, Wail Memnon-like amid perpetual gloom—

Where, bowed with bleeding heart and eye stone,
The South, another Niobe, appears—
Murmurs, with quivering lips, "Thy will be done.
And seeks relief from agony in tears:

If, when her trembling hands, unclasped from prayer, Begin the light of votive flowers to shed, Exhaling sweets,-illumining the air

She chance to touch and haply interwine, Mid flowers of balmier breath and happier hu A daisy, or forget-me-not, of mine,

Above the graves of the Confederate dead,

This-this would be far dearer than the meed Of praise awarded to the festive strain, Blown from a pipe of Carolina reed, Which, at your bidding, I awake again!
Raleigh Sentinel.

CHARITY SCHOOL - EXAMINATION. -The school which was recently established for on very successfully, and the delightful concert given a short time since in the cause of charity is likely to be productive of the most beneficial and gratifying results.-There are thirty children in attendance, who, under the careful management and attentive supervision of their kind and accomplished teacher, are, many of them, making satisfactory and rapid progress .-This number is divided among the different denominations, the larger proportions being of the Episcopal and Methodist con-

gregations. which gave much satisfaction to the visitors, and exhibited decided improvement and a desire to learn on the part of the pupils. The next day a treat was given them

a nice dinner, winding up with water-

the objects of this School, and it is hoped that still further assistance can be obtained here and elsewhere, by which it may be established firmly, and continue to do as much good as it is now effecting. Fayetteville News.

FRUIT.-Whatever may have been our other mishaps, we think that the crops of different kinds of fruits are very abundant and profitable throughout the State. Ber-

Fayetteville News. CAPT. JNO. N. MAFFIT.-We should have and distinguished officer to our town.-Capt. Maffit, as commander of the "Flori-da," and in other high and responsible po-A pastor of a congregation out West, last 500 yards of cloth per day. About 60 sitions during the war, performed great and year, received as a remuneration for his hands will be kept constantly employed at noble service to the South, and placed his name prominent among those of the most valiant and daring. We regret to state that Capt. Maffit's health is not good, as

From the London Star, July 27. QUEEN VICTORIA'S COURTSHIP.

Long before this time the project of a marriage with Queen Victoria had been afloat in the minds of many of the Prince's family. Indeed, when only a little child, he had been told that such a union was destined for him. Nothing, however, passed between the Queen and the Prince on the subject until after the second visit Prof. Kerr, the State Geologist, on yester-Belgians had openly broached the subject March, 1833, the King writes to Baron manner in which Prince Albert had received the communication which (of course, with the Queen's sanction) he had made to

The King writes:
I have had a long conversation with Albert, and have put the whole case honestly and kindly be-fore him. He looks at the question from its most elevated and honorable point of view. He con-siders that troubles are inseparable from all human positions, and that, therefore, if one must be man positions, and that, therefore, if one must be subject to plagues and annoyances, it is better to be so for some great or worthy object than for trifles and miseries. I have told him that his great youth would make it necessary to postpone the marriage for a few years. * I found him very sensible on all these points. But one thing no observed with truth. "I am ready," he said, he observed with truth. to submit to this delay, if I have only some certain assurance to go upon. But if, after waiting, perhaps, for three years, I should find that the Queen no longer desired the marriage, it would larger or a more select and appreciative au-

The Queen, it would seem, wished for delay. She "did not wish to marry for some time yet." Her Majesty says, writing of herself, "she thought herself still too oung, and also wished the Prince to be older when he made his appearance in England. In after years she often regretted this decision on her part, and constantly deplored the consequent delay of her marriage. Had she been engaged to the Prince a year sooner than she was, and had she married him at least six months earlier, she would have escaped many trials and troubles of different kinds."

objected from the first to the proposal for delay. In a letter to Baron Stockmar, dated the 12th of September, 1838 (just after

The young gentleman arrived here yesterday. Albert is much improved. He looks so much more manly, and from his tournure one might easily take him to be twenty-two or twenty-three. [At this time he was not nineteen.] I have spoken to Albert (he adds). * * * * What his father says upon the subject of the marriage is true. stanzas were written by Mr. Hill, just prior Albert is now past eighteen. If he waits till he is to the repetition of the Poem, and pronounced, in explanation, as it were, of the circumstances under which it was re-produced which it was re-produced which it was re-produced in explanation.

A delay, however, was fixed upon, and t was during this delay that Prince Albert he wrote thus : paid the visit to Italy of which we have just spoken. The Prince returned to Coburg her I love. in June, 1839, and in October of that year land. He seems to have feared that the pleaded for release from the engagement altogether. Let the Queen's own words, emphatic and not to be read without deep interest, speak on this subject:

the Prince that she would never have married any one else. She expresses, however, great regret On the 16th January, 1840, the Queen that she had not, after her accession, kept up her correspondence with her cousin, as she had done before it. Nor can the Queen now (she adds) think without indignation against herself, of her wish to keep the Prince waiting for probably three or four years, at the risk of ruining all his pros-pects for life! And the Prince has since told her that he came over in 1839 with the intention of telling her that if she could not then make up her mind, she must understand that he could not now wait for a decision, as he had done at a former The only excuse the Queen can make for herself the benefit of the pauper children of Fay-etteville and vicinity is now being carried cluded life at Kensington to the independence of her position as Queen Regnant, at the age of eighteen, put all ideas of marriage out of her mind, which she now most bitterly repents. A worse school for a young girl, or one more detrimental to all natural feelings and affections can-not well be imagined, than the position of a queen at eighteen, without experience and without a husband to guide and support her. This the Queen can state from painful experience, and she

On the 10th of October the Prince, accompanied by his brother, arrived at Wind- the Queen. We give space to the following sor, at half-past seven in the evening .-They here met with the most cordial and Last Thursday an examination was held affectionate reception by the Queen, who received them herself at the top of the staircase, and conducted them at once to

the Dutches of Kent. The three years that had passed since they were last in England, had generally melons and peaches—at which all enjoyed improved their personal appearance. Tall and manly, as both the princes were in fig-Some little aid in money has been fur- ure and deportment, Prince Albert was, nished by the benevolent outside of this indeed, eminently handsome. But there community, for the purpose of farthering was, also, in his countenance a gentleness of expression, and a peculiar sweetness in his smile, with a look of deep thought, and high intelligence in his clear, blue eye and expansive forehead, that added a charm to the impression he produced in those who saw him, far beyond that derived from mere regularity of features. The way of life at Windsor, during the stay

ries of all sorts have been plentiful in this and at two o'clock had luncheon with her section, and while we do not know that and the Duchess of Kent. In the afterthey have been extensively dried here and noon they all rode—the Queen and Duchput up for the trade, the gathering and ess, and the two princes, with Lord Melselling them has helped the poor along bourne, and most of the ladies and gentlegreatly, and been, also, of great advantage men in attendance, forming a large cavalmelons everywhere, though they continue to bring higher prices than the large supply would seem to justify. During the past ten days large lots of good peaches have been brought to this market, mostly by the Western Railroad, and have been made up her mind to the marriage at by the Western Railroad, and have been made up her mind to the marriage, at freely offered at \$1 50, and even as low as which he expressed great satisfaction, and \$1 00 per bushel. More than half have he said to her, as her Majesty states in her of his wife, to aim at no power by nimself been forwarded to Wilmington, where they journal, "I think it will be very well recommand better prices. | ceived, for I hear that there is an anxiety now or for himself, to shun all ostentation—to assume no separate responsibility before that it should be, and I am very glad of it;" adding, in quite a paternal tone, "You will be much more comfortable, for a womentioned last week the visit of this brave man cannot stand alone for any time, in whatever position she may be." Can we public business, in order to be able to adwonder that the Queen, recalling these circumstances, should exclaim: "Alas! alas! the poor Queen now stands in that painful

given to the Prince, through Baron Alventhat Capt. Maffit's health is not good, as sleben, Master of the Horse to the Duke of he has recently been prostrated by a bilhe has recently been prostrated by a bil-lious attack. He is here on a visit to his relatives in this vicinity

her, must necessarily appear a painful one to those who, deriving their ideas on this subject from the practice of private life, fairs. * * 'He did not at this time take progress, would have been very great—of are wont to look upon it as the privilege part in the transaction of business.'

to offer it herself.

the King of the Belgians: of the latter in 1829. But the king of the Belgians had openly broached the subject before that time: "It was probably in the early part of that year that the King, in writing to the Queen, first mentioned the idea of such a marriage; and the proposal must have been favorably received, for in must have been favorably received, for in shall do everything in my power to render this sacrifice (for such in my opinion it is) as small as Stockmar, and gives an account of the I can. He seems to have great fact—a very nemanner in which Prince Albert had recessary thing in his position. These last few days have passed like a dream to me, and I am so much bewildered by it all that I know hardly how to write; but I do feel very happy. It is absolutely necessary that this determination of mine should be known to no one but yourself and to the royal couple themselves, things did not long remain in this condition. Thanks Uncle Earnest until after the meeting of Parlia-ment, as it would be considered, otherwise, neglectful on my part not to have assembled Parliament at once to inform them of it. Lord Melbourne, whom I have of course con-sulted about the whole affair, quite approves my

choice, and expresses great satisfaction at this event, which he thinks in every way highly desirable Lord Melbourne has acted in this business as he has always done towards me, with the greatest kindness and affection. We also think it better, and Albert quite approves of it, that we should be married very soon after Parliament meets, about the beginning of February.

Pray, dearest Uncle, forward these two letters the European to these Lord February. to Uncie Earnest, to whom I beg you will enjoin strict secrecy, and explain these details; which I have not time to do, and to faithful Stockmar. hink you might tell Louise of it, but none of her

I wish to keep the dear young gentleman here till the end of next month. Earnest's sincere pleasure gives me great delight. He does so pleasure gives me great danger. adore dearest Albert. Ever, dear Uncle, your devoted niece. What Prince Albert himself felt on the

subject we can learn from his own letters. He thus wrote to his grandmother: The subject which has occupied us so much of late is at last settled. The Queen sent for me alone to her room a few days ago and declared to me in a genuine outburst of love and affection (Erguss von Herzlichkeit und Liebe); that I had he married him at least six months earlier, he would have escaped many trials and roubles of different kinds."

The Prince and his father seem to have

The Prince and his father seem to have thing which troubled her was that she did not think she was worthy of me. The joyous openness of manner in which she told me this quite enchanted me, and I was quite carried away by it.

The said she tolded her was that she did not of seeing him act entirely in accordance with what I have said.' And again, in April, 1861: 'All I can say about my politically active the said of the return from the tour), the King of the She is really most good and amiable, and I am quite sure Heaven has not given me into evil hands, and that we shall be happy together.
Since that moment Victoria does whatever she

fancies I should wish or like, and we talk together a great deal about our future life, which she promises me to make as happy os possible. Oh, the future! does it not bring with it the moment when I shall have to take leave of my dear, dear home, to obtain information, and meet on all sides and of you! I cannot think of that without deep melancholy taking possession of me. It was on you, but how does delay make it better?

To his college friend, Prince Lowenstein,

fourth of February hope to see myself united to

You know how matters stood when I last saw tence in that of the Queen. paid his second and decisive visit to Eng- you here. After that the sky was darkened more and more. The Queen declared to my uncle of Queen was likely to change her mind, and ered as broken off, and that for four years she could think of no marriage. I went, therefore, Belgium that she wished the affair to be considthat when she asked for delay she perhaps could think of no marriage. I went, therefore, pleaded for release from the engagement with the quiet but firm resolution to declare, on my part, that I also, tired of the delay, withdrew entirely from the affair. It was not, however, thus ordained by Providence; for on the second day af-ter our arrival the most friendly demonstrations The Queen says she never entertained any idea of this, and she afterwards repeatedly informed was secretly called to a private audience, in which

opened Parliament in person, and announced her intention to marry Prince Albert. On the 10th of February the marriage took place.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MARRIED LIFE.

DOMESTIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The book lately issued in England giving the life of Prince Albert, late consort of Queen Victoria, written under the direction of the Queen, is as touching and beautiful in its personal narratives as it is interesting, and must exercise a salutary influence in the domestic relations of civilized society. No small part is written by the Queen herself. The translations of the letters of Prince Albert have been made from German into English by the Princess Helena, the eldest unmarried daughter of further extracts from this most interesting volume:

constantly, unostentatiously, and perseveringly as he now gave himself up to the discharge of his new duties, he was exposed, almost during the whole period of good of the British people. His actions might be misunderstood, his opinions room, to read to her, or write for her. A might be misrepresented (of which there was more than one notable instance) - [Note by the Queen: Especially at the commencesued the even tenor of his way. Not a complaint, not a murmur, ever escaped his lips; not a single hasty expression did he ever

ed was (to use his own noble words) "to of his wife, to aim at no power by nimself assume no separate responsibility before the public-but, 'making his position entirely a part of the Queen's, continually and anxiously to watch every part of the vise or assist her at any moment in any of the multifarious and difficult questions brought before her-sometimes political or position!" An intimation was accordingly given to the Prince, through Baron Alvenhold, manager of her private affairs, her sole confidential adviser in politics, and only assistant in her communications with the officers of the government."

proposal of marriage should come first from Lord Melbourne expressed much anxiety nied himself the pleasure—which to one so

and happiness of a woman to have her hand sought in marriage instead of having would gladly have kept him permanently riage of on horseback, he was accompanied would gladly have kept him permanently by his equery. He paid no visits in gene-estranged from it, and not only so, but by his equery. He paid no visits in gene-would have denied him, even in domestic circles, that authority which in private of the artist, to museums of art or science, MINDSOR CASTLE, Cct. 15, 1839.

My Dearest Uncle:—This letter will, I am out which, it may be added, there cannot poses. Wherever a visit from him, or his court which, it may be added, there cannot poses. place with proper dignity is, that I am only districts of London where building and the husband, not the master in the house.'

THE PRINCE AND LORD MELBOURNE.

to the firmness, but at the same time gentleness, with which the Prince insisted in filling his proper position as the head of the family-thanks also to the clear judgment and right feeling of the Queen, as well as her singularly honest and straightforward nature—but thanks, more than all, the mutual love and perfect confidence which bound the Queen and Prince to each other, it was impossible to keep up any separation or difference of interest or duties between them. To those who would urge upon the Queen that, as sovereign, she must be at the head of the house and family, as well as of the state, and that her husband was, after all, but one of her subjects, her Majesty would reply that she had solemnly engaged at the altar to 'obey,' as well as 'love and honor,' and this sacred obligation she could consent neither to

limit nor refine away. "From the first, too, the Queen, acting on the advice of Lord Melbourne, communicated all foreign dispatches to the Prince. In August, 1840, he writes to his father Victoria allows me to take much part in foreign affairs, and I think I have already done some good. I always commit my views to paper, and then communicate them to Lord Melbourne. He seldom answers me, but I have often had the satisfaction ical position is, that I study the politics of he day with great industry, and resolutely hold myself aloof from all parties (fortfahre mich von allen Partien frei zu halten.) I take active interest in all national instituto obtain information, and meet on all sides with much kindness. * * * I endeavor quietly to be of as much use to Victoria in her position as I can.'

"Here we have the first announcement of that princicle by which the whole of his the power and authority vested in you as future life was guided, and to which many. life was guided, and to which many years later he gave noble expression already quoted, of 'Sinking his individual exis-

"Slowly, but surely acting on that prinentirely was it recognized by the Queen herself, so unreservedly and confidingly did she throw herself upon her husband's support, relying in all questions of difficulty on his judgment, and acting in all things by his advice, that when suddenly bereaved of that support her sense of the loss which she had sustained as Queen found would now be, in fact, the beginning of a

THE QUEEN'S PARTISANSHIP. "It has been already stated that the Queen, up to the period of her marriage, had indulged strong feelings of political partisanship. Among the happy conse-quences of the marriage may be included the gradual extinction of any such feeling. The Prince had already shown, in the discussions and correspondence respecting submit, under protest, to superior force. the formation of his household, his own Very respectfully yours, determination to stand clear from all political parties. Lord Melbourne now, most honorable to himself, supported the Prince To the President. in pressing the same course upon the Queen. He told the Prince that he thought the time was come when Her Majesty should have a general 'amnesty for the tories;' and on being speken to by the Queen, to whom the Prince had reported

"On another occasion the Queen records that Lord Melbourne, speaking of the Prince, said, looking at him with tears in A very interesting chapter of this volume his eyes, 'There is an amazing feeling for papers, and other public property, now in that which describes "The First Year of him—every one likes him; and then adds, Marriage." The demeanor of Prince Albert is thus alluded to:
"It must be admitted, however, that was very irate, Lord Melbourne said: 'You should now hold out the olive General Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, branch a little."

When the Princess Royal was born, "for HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, his life in this country, to much miscon-ception and much misrepresentation. Not disappointed at its being a daughter and for that, however, did he for one moment not a son. During the time the Queen was relax in his efforts, or allow his zeal to flag, laid up his care and devotion," the Queen in seeking to promote all that was for the records, "were quite beyond expression."

memorandum of her Majesty says: "No one but himself ever lifted her from her bed to her sofa, and he always ment of the Russian war]-but, supported | helped to wheel her on her bed or sofa inby his own conscious rectitude, he still pur- to the next room. For this purpose he would come instantly, when sent for, from any part of the house. As years went on, and and he became overwhelmed with work (for indulge in, even towards those who were most unjust to him. He accepted such injustice as the inevitable lot of one placed,

possible, even raise the character of the dent's right under the laws of the United court. With this view he knew that it was States to suspend me from office as Secre-And he's a Lemon-squeezer."

Fine watermelons are in the Norfolk market at five cents each.

Song of the lark—We won't go home importance in the morning.

And he's a Lemon-squeezer."

Fine watermelons are in the watermelons are in the market at five cents each.

Song of the lark—We won't go home importance in the lark—We won't go home in the morning.

And he's a Lemon-squeezer."

Fine watermelons are in the Norfolk market at five cents each.

Song of the lark—We won't go home in the lark—We won't go home The second rest of the second of the second second of the second of the

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inspecting every improvement that was in progress, would have been very great—of walking at will about town.

improvements were in progress, more especially when they were such as would conduce to the health or recreation of the working classes; and few, if any, knew so well, or took such interest as he did, in all that was being done, at any distance-east, west, north or south of the great cityfrom Victoria Park to Battersea; from the Regent's Park to the Crystal Palace, and far beyond, 'He would frequently return,' the Queen says, 'to luncheon at a great pace, and would always come through the Queen's dressing-room, where she generaly was at that time, with that bright, loving mile with which he ever greeted her, telling where he had been, what new buildings he had seen, what studios, &c., he had visited. Riding for mere riding's sake he disliked, and said, 'Es enuvirt mich so;' (it bores me so.)"

The volume closes with the first year of the Queen's married life; the next will probably begin with an account of the Princess Royal's christening, in the beginning of 1841.

Correspondence between the President and Mr. Stanton, and General Grant and Mr.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1867. Sir,-By virtue of the power and authory vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, papers and other public property, now in your custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours. ANDREW JOHNSON. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,) Washington City, August 12, 1867. Sir,-Your note of this date has been received, informing me that, by virtue of ident by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same, and also directing me at once to ciple did he establish his position; and so transfer fo General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim,

all records, books, papers, and other public property, now in my custody and charge.

Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right, under the Conception of the Conception of the United States stitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senexpression in the pathetic words, 'That it ate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and other public property in my custody and charge. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed Secretary of War ad interim, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867. Sir,—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary oi War, you are hereby authorized and emwhat he had said, repeated that such was powered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books,

his custody and charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War ! Sir,-Enclosed herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to as-

sume those duties at once. In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my approbation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness, and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War. With great respect,

Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT. STANTON TO GRANT. WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867.

General Grant: Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you August One passage describes the personal hab- 12 by the President, appointing you Secreits of the Prince:

"From the moment of his establishment in the English palace as the husband of the Queen, his object was to maintain and, if possible, even rese the character of the destruction of the character of the character of the destruction of the character of the destruction of the character of the ch not enough that his own conduct should be tary of War, or authorize any other person in truth free from reproach—no shadow of to enter upon the discharge of the duties of in truth free from reproach—no shadow of a shade of suspicion should by possibility attach to it. He knew that in his position every action would be scanned—not always possibly in a friendly spirit; that his goings out and comings in would be watched, and that in every society horsest little discovery and the President assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have positifed me of the duties of the duties of the duties of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or any other person the records, books, papers, and other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War; but however hittle discovery and the duties of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or any other person the records, books, papers, and other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War; but of the duties of the dut every society, however little disposed to be censorious, there would always be found some prone, where an opening afforded, to War ad inter im, I have no alternative but

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

Conflict of Authority. We learn that United States Marsha GOODLOE, acting under orders from Wash ington City, ordered Deputy Marshal NEFF of this place, to execute the process of the Circuit Court of the United States heretofore stopped by order of the military, with instructions to forward the name of any officer interfering in order that he may be prosecuted under the criminal laws of the United States. Colonel Frank, the Post Commander, acting under orders from Dis trict Headquarters, has again interfered to prevent the execution of the process as

being in violation of General Order No. 10. Here, then, seems to be a conflict of authority of portentous importance, which can hardly be settled, except by establish ing the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts. The President, bound by his oath to execute the laws according to the Constitution, is acting perfectly consistent with his duty, while General Sickles, obeying the orders of Congress, to whom he alone is responsible, by the very act which places him in command of his district, is acting in strict accordance with his duty. The fault lies, not with these officials, but is owing to the incongruous and discordant legislation by which Congress has usurped the executive and legislative powers of the Government.

We hope that good judgment and wise counsels will prevail in settling a conflict which may lead to a judicial decision upon the vexed question of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, for in the matter in dispute, persons and not States are the parties, and the side issue upon which Mississippi and Georgia were thrown out of Court could not be raised here And Chief Justice Chase would be com pelled to meet fairly and squarely, a case brought up by his own decision in an inferior Court.

sanctum, even in these days of political ex- fect and the barrel completely air-tight.

Legislature, for the purpose of manufac- the past. Works, the Company was rapidly organized departments of their works. by the election of Jas. A. Webb, as President, Thos. E. Roberts, Vice President, Henry Roberts, Secretary, and Mr. Woodruff, General Superintendent.

We were so much pleased with the operation of the manufacture of the casks, and

as shapeless sticks of timber, until they be- that they no longer exist.

dry kiln, capable of holding fifty thou- devote ourselves earnestly, heartily, cor- ity. Surely, men will come to see far more be in vain. sand staves, this kiln being over one hundially and honestly to the restoration of the clearly than the few see now, that the busidred feet long. Here they remain for ten University. Do this, and in less than one ness of education can be carried on most or twelve days, subjected to a temperature of from 100 to 130 degrees Fahrenself-supporting. It is due to our children, trol and by the aid of public authority. heit, until they are perfectly dry. They it is due to the children of those who gave Then the public instruction will be guided

and any two staves will then form the most perfect joint. A beautiful little machine called a "Crozier" next performs its duty, and cuts, in one revolution, the cham ber, the howell and the croze in both ends of the staves, which are then ready for use, and await the completion of the heads to form a complete barrel. These latter have been put through the same drying process and jointed by another ingenious machine The square block is then put into a ma chine in which a convex little circular saw speedily converts it into a perfect circle, with an edge that fits into the croze of the

stave with mathematical precision. After this work is finished, and the staves and heads transferred to the Finishing Room, so exactly and nicely do the vaset up a barrel every eight or ten minutes. A few finishing touches and varnishing renprefers to glue it himself. The Company are also prepared and do permeate their barrels, thus giving the buyer the option in their purchases. We are satisfied they are prepared to glue the barrels much more be done by the ordinary mode.

The process employed by this Company for permeating their barrels consists in heating them by injecting hot air into them for some hours, until the temperature is Carolina was proud of her University; sufficiently heated so as to open the pores of the wood and drive out such moisture as it may have received by contact with the air since the staves were taken out of the kiln. The glue is then put in the barrels and by means of compressed air driven into the staves and filling up any defects in those who repeat it have any knowledge of; matter of cost, it would be far cheaper to the wood or imperfections in the work .-After the glue is thoroughly distributed over every portion of the inner surface, by bung-hole and connected with a steam airpump, the air is forced into the barrel with so much pressure that, we noticed in every instance the glue in many places was The Wilmington Manufacturing Company. forced through the pores to the outside.— It is pleasant to leave the routine of the It seemed to us that the process was per-

citement and turmoil, and stroll among We hail with pleasure the establishment the great industrial corporations, which are of such companies in our midst, and preperity of our city and section than are the success. To the great mechanical industry politicians to pull it down. It is refreshing and enterprise of our people, we look for to turn away from our exchanges and lose the re-establishment of former prosperity. If sight of the bitter strife, the jealous aspi- Northern men, consulting their own interrations and the black expositions by which est and the welfare of the country, would despicable demagogues and desperate place- establish manufactures in the South inhunters are amassing fortunes from the stead of military despotisms and the Freedearning a livelihood "in the sweat of their the other be pensioners upon the government deplore. I would rather offer some sugge

chines are small, with great mechanical informed, that the four remaining Profes- sity have been urged upon them. is composed of two sets of knives, the one time at least, of all the exercises of the In- and colleges in the State have no fixed re- condition." concave and the other convex, which not stitution. We give no credit to this rumor, lation to each other, or to the common end No; let the present Faculty remain-inonly nicely dresses them, but gives the though we think proper to refer to it, as which they ought all to serve, and there is deed it would be more than folly to deprive upper surface the convex, and the under we cannot believe that any gentleman, no where a common or central power that our youth of the benefit of the experience, the concave shape, necessary to form a per- honored by his State with the charge of should control and practically methodize and scientific and scholarly attainments of The next process, and by no means the wantonly and treacherously betray his In confusion it is like to remain until the and character govern the selection of the least important, is that of seasoning the sacred trust. The University of North State shall adopt and enforce some system, others, and place at the head of the whole green, half-finished staves. The barrel Carolina, though it has been allowed to de- that shall embrace all methods of instruc- a man, whatever may have been his precannot be made perfectly tight unless all cline, has a very strong hold upon her peo- tion, and provide for all the educational vious occupation in life, whose name, the water is taken from the wood to pre- ple, and the man who attempts its destruc- wants of the people. In such a system moral and social influence and cultivated vent any, the least, shrinking. To do tion will sink under a weight of merited plainly, the University ought to be that attainments, will prove a "tower of strength" this, the staves are placed in steam-chests obloquy-suspension now is destruction. central, regulative power, virtually though to the University. It would be an expenand allowed to remain sufficient time for We will not discuss this question, however, not formally guiding, controlling, fashion- sive folly to so constitute the Faculty, all the sap to be dried from the wood .- as we are unwilling, by inference even, to ing all the rest. Such will be hereafter, whatever may be its ability and learning, In the pliant shape in which this leaves attribute purposes so utterly at variance such, in truth, is now the rightful place and that no students will seek their instruc-

in Raleigh in a few days.

[COMMUNICATED.] THE UNIVERSITY.

The condition of this Institution for some time past has been such as to excite alarm in the minds of its many friends. We cannot readily believe that there has been a falling off in the quality of the inchange in the character of its discipline. The same Professors have charge of its in-

with the best welfare of us all. But I do not intend to discuss the causes, real or alleged only, of a state of things Public Treasury, to witness our noble me- men's Bureau, the whites and blacks would which every true patriot, as well as every chanics and enterprising business men be much better off, and neither the one or lover of learning, ought most seriously to faces." In our visits to the latter our out- or the charity of others for a maintainance. tions which may serve to remedy this evil, the last to-morrow. We feel confident ward garb may be covered with the dust of We look for the day when the people of and to advance the cause of education and this is only a partial representation of the so framed as to admit of further enlarge honest toil, which can be removed by the the North will cast aside the bitter spirit a genuine culture among us. It seems to thoughtful attention of the Trustees, at as the one or the other prevails, it will give matter, for those fourteen books have been ment, as our wants shall be multiplied, application of a brush, but the dirt and of persecution and proscription which now me that of all times now is the time to con- their meeting, to be held this week, in its peculiar character to all the methods of the subject of school-work for years. These and the range of scientific enquiry be exfilth of the former will leave its damning controls them, and knowing and apprecia- sider and decide the question what the Raleigh. ting us better, will, hand in hand with the University of North Carolina ought to be. The people of the State have not lost made in the most of the Colleges of our ted, worked, got up, until they become

> have lived so long and so happily, and to tutions in the United States. We, in common with every friend of ed- surrender the prosperity of the coming gen- We are sorry to see that some of the pa-

her highest educational interest, can so them all. Of course all is now in confusion. some of them-then let ability, learning

through a "Jointer." which consists of two and scholar of this State, who has given to pendence towards grand and harmonious the multitudes who have had no

of the whole. of panic, the grounds of which very few of young men meanwhile, still, even in the the same ends. terly unreasonable, and should have no from the foundation would count its hunweight; while not a few, probably, are sim- dreds of thousands. Yet, in fact, all that is ply false. When our people come, as some needed now is a little confidence in those day they will come, to think of this matter whose past success richly deserves it, a litwithout prejudice or passion, they will, it the faith in the future, or, better than those is likely, smile at their own credulity, un- even, a resolute purpose that the Institu-North Carolina.

A day or two since, actuated by such feel- people of this section, work out the bril- What sort of University ought to be in confidence in the University or the ability ings, we visited the Wilmington Manufac- liant destiny of the South, burying in a North Carolina? Among the manifold of its present Faculty to afford to their TURING COMPANY, incorporated by the last community of interest, the dissensions of questions that now agitate the public mind sons a good education, and they do not inis there one more momentous than this? tend that the Institution shall die. A new turing Impermeable Spirit Casks. The As a pioneer in this great work, we greet This is an era of change and reconstruct and changed system seemed to be degreat demand for these barrels in our mar- the Wilmington Manufacturing Company, tion. We have out-grown the garment manded, and this will be complied with. set suggested the idea of their manufac- and wish them every success. We cannot that once sat easily upon us. New notions Among its present Faculty are some of the ture by machinery to our enterprising fel- close this article without returning our have started up, and demand recognition, ripest scholars and accomplished Profeslow-citizen, Mr. Thomas E. Roberts. Hav- thanks to the Messrs. Roberts and Mr. and wants unknown to our fathers have sors of the country, who have made for the ing purchased the valuable and convenient Woodruff, for their kindness to us and at- disclosed themselves of late. We are even University much of its proud history, and property known as the Clarendon Iron tention in showing us through the various now called upon to alter the fundamental attracted to its halls students from many principles of the polity under which we States, second in numbers to but few Insti-

ucation, in common with every true-heart- eration to the doubtful working of untried pers of the State are giving to the reorganed North Carolinian, have lamented the methods, and which to many are unwel- ization of the University a political turn, decline of the University, and have seen, come. Our souls are disquieted perpetu- abusing certain prominent men mentioned with unfeigned regret, the growing dislike ally with thoughts-they may be of hope, as its President because they may have difwith which it has been regarded by the or of dread, any way not unmingled with fered from them as to the merits or in ive them a slight insight into the simple fact that the University has not of late doubtfully anticipate, and which, at best, must be recollected that, for many years our own University. occupied its wonted position, while similar are hardly short of revolution. Such to come, a very large majority, almost all, in connection with the apparatus used by and vigor. The causes of this deplorable sight almost entirely the no less important Hill, are the sons, it may be the orphans, he American Impermeable Cask Company result, (no matter whether they were real subject, and no less calling for our pro- of men who served in the Confederate through all of which the staves and heads pleasant, we shall make no farther refer- has been put off till the overhanging storm be taken to reap the benefit of the sucmust pass, from the time they are received ence to them, satisfied with the great fact has passed. And, perhaps for this reason, cess which has attended the reorganiza-Institute, and other Collegiate Institutions powers, perfect and rapid in their opera- sors will tender their resignations to the And yet, no thoughtful man can doubt in the South. As suggested by a cotemtions. First, the blocks of wood are re- Trustees at or before their next meeting, that the question, what sort of education is porary, Judge Read may be selected to duced to the dimensions of staves by means so as to leave that body untrammeled in its to be provided for the generation yet to preside, and Professors Herburn and Hedof a saw. These, of course, are cut with schemes of reorganization, and this we come in North Carolina, is at least of equal RICK recalled, nay, they may require the the grain, obtaining all the advantages of think the proper course, although we have importance with that which touches the ex- entire Faculty to take the test oath, but those riven by hands. The next machine no doubt of the reappointment of either of tent of the right of voting. Nor can one unless Congress or some more potent power in order makes them of the proper length. these four gentlemen. The present incum- justly esteem it of a less immediate conse- compels parents to send their sons to the We have now a rough, straight board, of bents, therefore, will be no obstacle in the quence, for no other subject of general in- University, its bell will be rung in vain, the required size, but without the proper way of the Trustees at their meeting on the terest to our people is in a condition of so and the lecture rooms will present a begshape. To meet this difficulty they are 22d. We have heard, however, with much utter disorganization as is that of general garly account of vacant seats, unless, inpassed through a small double planing pain, a rumor that some of the Trustees education. There is no longer a system of deed, its doors are thrown open to all cipline the case is much worse. Men genmachine of great capacity. This machine have in contemplation a suspension, for a Common Schools, and the various academies "without respect to race, color or former early set little value on it, in comparison all the lower Schools must of course be Polytechnic Schools, and Schools of Tech-

perils and no slighter hardships of the alteration that may prove desirable cannot Board of Trustees have shown a willing- the best education can be had. years that have followed, ought to win for be made at once. It is, on every account, ness to adopt its course, so far as has been

> triotic pride of our people, and adopt sure towards it. such measures as may restore their waning confidence in its future management. Two partments of education and in the growing a discipline. wants of our people. Such ought to be the

haste. In the matter of intellectual dis- perfect.

with learning facts even. of books to be studied is like to prevail in very powerfully to bring about that elevathe competition. Our people seem to have tion, and so its indirect service to the State fancied that the love of truth and habits would be hardly less than that of its direct of accurate thinking and of careful investi- and positive working. Our University gation, come of themselves and need no seems in some respects in good condition special cultivation. Seldom is the question to undertake this work. It properly beasked touching school or college, where longs to its position, and the Trustees may, are the higher forms of manliness and vig-perhaps, find their interest in considering, orous thought and scientific method learn- and, it may be, in adopting, a scheme for ed and gained? In this particular, toc, the future of that Institution that shall emare the results, which young persons com- body the idea I have attempted to sketch. monly attain meagre and superficial, in a I mean to discuss in another paper the of the instruction must be surpassed nomost melancholy degree. Our young men other University idea. learn usually enough of Latin and Greek them, by means of iron frames they are with patriotism and duty, to any gentleman function of the University in any of our tions. While we should not suffer public and Mathematics, by the time they leave bent into the shape necessary to give the without positive evidence. Under proper States. Of course this may not be looked opinion to fasten upon our schools of learnproper bilge to the barrel. It requires auspices we can maintain our University for in any condition of affairs like ours at ing improper or incompetent men, it is studies with some pleasure and profit; and the aid of a convenient and easily applied as well as Virginia, South Carolina, Geor- present, where everything is deranged or right and necessary that the sympathies of they actually, in most cases, go away and lever to bend them, where they are fast- gia, Mississippi and Texas can maintain uncertain. Still, our wise men must keep the people should be consulted. Without forget them. Few of them have gained

brough a solution have chiefly this in view; let its to give this feature a conspicuous promicles of two or three degrees. These saws his recommendations and views to the at- just itself to that which is above, and each effectually hinder it. The permanent in- teachers and learners be all possessed by nence. In our case this method may be reduce the rough edges to uniformity, tention of the Trustees who are to assemble higher impart somewhat of its own charterest of the people of North Carolina— the inspiration which it imparts, and one adopted and entered on at once; the deacter and energy to all that are beneath; whatever be the humor of to-day-impe- could hardly anticipate too largely the ex- velopment of it must of necessity be gradthe Common School will prepare fit subjects riously forbids it. If their sons are to be cellent results that might be reached. It wal, as the public interests may demand an for the Academy, and the Academy will educated, without a humiliating depen- would find its pupils chiefly among the enlargement, and as the means of effecting not aspire to be a College, and the Univer- dence on Virginia or on Massachusetts; if truth-loving and ambitious, who had already it are provided. For this kind of University have its fit place of influence and con- there is to be any system of Public Instruc- laid good foundations, and would desire to sity requires a large body of Professors trol, and become the crown and completion tion among us, we must have an Univer- make higher attainments in all departments | Each science and each also of its more imsity. It can hardly be that North Carolina, of learning than they could find the means portant subdivisions, every department of If we may look for such a state of things which has given to the leading men of the of elsewhere. Its instructors should be of literature and of art must have its separate hereafter, the question is even now one of South their education in past years, and the choice spirits of the land, and each ca- teacher. In the Universities on the construction given them, or any injurious no slight moment, what kind of Universi- has justly prided herself on this mark of pable in his own department of carrying tinent of Europe the Professors and Inty out to be in North Carolina? Before her superiority, will cease now and here- his pupils on through its widest extent, structors are counted by scores and fifties. offering one or two hints towards an an- after to provide for her own children, even and of training them to the finest taste and The cost, then, of keeping up the corps of terests now, who in former years raised this swer to that question, let me say that the that which has made so many others great. exactest judgment of what is true and teachers will be very great; and so of the Institution to the foremost rank among the practical question now is how to keep the It may be assumed, also, as hardly less worthy in it. Nor should be be satisfied if Libraries and collections in Natural History Colleges of the country; and no one has Institution that we have in active operacharged that they have become less competent or less faithful to their duties; and be adopted. There can be no doubt that lieve that it will rise to a yet higher dissurely their firm standing at their posts at important changes in the right direction tinction, or that at least it will be so framed afford to adhere to it unflinchingly for a rious parts fit each other, that one man can the cost of no slight endurance and self-sa- can be made in it at once, and the way pre- as to exert hereafter a wider and mightier while, would soon command the confidence Board who have its interests in charge. crifice; their resolute purpose to guard the pared for others perhaps more important influence than ever before. In the seventy and respect, and so the patronage of our might add, so soon as proper selections can high trust which the State had put in their in the future. Such changes, we trust, will years of its existence it has very much people. Men, as by instinct, wish to be be made, teachers enough to fill the most ders the barrel ready for the distiller, if he hands, and keep it in safety through the late hands, and wish to have their children necessary departments. Possibly the late perils of the war, and through the fewer few days hence—of the Trustees. All the of studies and methods of instruction. Its educated, where they are persuaded that number, if filled up again, might answer

> suring its future prosperity. They may should be on the part of all the friends of success. certainly make one more appeal to the pa- sound learning and culture a constant pres-

> the system it controls. The effort has been are made text-books, read, re-read, diges- tended. country to combine the two, and the plan part and parcel of the mind; about four of instruction has been framed according- histories, three or four philosophical works, versity, which has therefore been rather a works. These are the choice master-works College than properly a University. In- of two languages, and whosoever has masdeed, the same is true of all the so-called tered them, is a scholar indeed." From Universities in our land; not one of them, this statement one may easily infer the gennot even that of Harvard or of Virginia, be- eral character and aim of University eduing modeled as yet on the distinctive Unication in England. Compared with the

aim of the Trustees, and such the resolute tion cannot be pronounced complete until keep abreast with this progress, and will est to our readers, we are tempted to public. It is, however, an indisputable alarm—of changes whose issue we can only sympathy, in regard to the late war. It us. Let there be Schools for practical uses ing to be a University, which does not give One, then, of the points to be settled by elsewhere, Professional Schools, Polytech- them ample assurance that this wish shall ing by machinery. The machinery used is institutions in this and other States have thoughts have filled up our whole field of of the young men from this State and the be gratified to the full. More has been the Hutchinson's Patent Barrel Machinery risen from their ruins with renewed strength vision, and have unhappily shut out of South who will seek education at Chapel shall be the end to be reached by the instruction and discipline of the University? one University in this higher sense, where University than it has had credit for. Its Shall it be the attainment of the highest the best culture in every kind is the aim, managers have been by no means unmindor imaginary) in our opinion, no longer found consideration, of the education of armies and navies, and respect must be possible culture? In regard to this quesexist, and as a recital of them would trench our people. This latter topic has been conslowed to have done enough. At ing there are eight classes of machines, upon ground, personal, delicate and uncertainty and universal defect in American education and so they will attend its sessions. Care must and universal defect in American education to have done enough. At any rate, now is the time for change in that tion is a want of thoroughness and com- attainments, and where all the faculties of regard, and we are persuaded that if they pleteness. And this defect exists in respect mind and soul shall be developed to the will resolutely undertake this duty, and also, men have shown themselves cold and tion of the Faculties at the University of to the acquisition of knowledge no less noblest forms of manhood; where our sons make a generous use of the means they come perfect parts of a barrel. These ma- It is probable, from what we have been indifferent when the claims of the Univer- Virginia, Washington College, the Military than to intellectual training. Our young may be trained in fit ways to become phimen snatch hastily at so much information losophers and statesmen, learned in the as they may imagine will enable them to principles and methods of all thought and University of North Carolina what it ought enter on some course of practical life, and all science, and wise and true men. To to be, the people will respond with full then at once have done with their teachers. make such an Institution what it should be hearts to all their efforts, and sustain them The result, of course, is that their know- is not the work of a day or of a generation. as they never have been sustained. ledge of what they claim to have learned is But even now something may be done, the exceedingly scanty and imperfect. It is plan may be entered on with the best aptoo true, that in many schools and colleges pliances we have, to bear such fruit in our the system is so managed as to fall in with, cer- day as it may, and to be made by the teachtainly not so as to discourage, this rushing ings of our experience, year by year, more

changed and brought up. Yet the exis-The school which shows the longest list tence of such an one would tend, of itself,

> COMMUNICATED. THE UNIVERSITY.

ened and held. In these frames they are theirs. These auspices now appear. Let this system always before them, and use the so doing, all attempts to rebuild the Uniplaced upon cars and run into an immense us all, then, Trustees, People and Press, earliest occasion of making it a living real-versity—justly the pride of the State—will thought that they have either power or disposition—unless they are forced to it—to pecial aim may be to impart the largest system." Under the present scheme every venture on any higher or further attain- amount of useful knowledge. This has al- pupil is expected to go through the entire ments in science. To one who sees what ways been in all schemes of instruction and course. It lasts four years and embraces a in institutions of every grade the best-un-great variety of subjects. They are no NO. II.

It must be safe, I think, to take it for I more a cause of sadness only.

This evil state of things demands, and sult, and is no doubt the principal element sary to the furnishing of a well educated heit, until they are perfectly dry. They become almost as light as cork and are perfectly loose in their iron frames.

The staves are now returned to the Machine Room, where they are passed machine Room, where they are passed of the first of three articles from an eminent gentleman.

The tis due to the children of those who gave up their lives in our defence.

The stave are now returned to the furnishing of a well educated by our scheme, all the parts of which, from old field school to University, will have definite relations to each other and to the first of three articles from an eminent gentleman.

The traditions defence in the public instruction will be guided by our scheme, all the parts of which, from old field school to University, will have definite relations to each other and to the furnishing of a well educated by our scheme, all the parts of which, from old field school to University, will have definite relations to each other and to the people ought to prevent our harboring such and measures of mental culture. Let its them must be fashioned in reference to this of many generations, and considered in

Taking our University as it stands, the

to start with; for these chairs do comprise, In the present low state of feeling among in their proper sphere, those branches for them the respect and confidence of all our far better that they shall be gradual. But in their power, to the progress of science us in regard to education, it would require which the loudest demand is now made. people. That, however, the Institution what we have must be kept alive. We have and the demands of the public; and the no slight amount of courage to carry out. This might answer if coupled with the thoroughly and at cheaper rates than it can has not advanced in prosperity as its friends now a foundation to build on, materials to Faculty have faithfully labored to make such a scheme. The unfit would have to be assurance that the system shall be as rapidhave wished, is only too well known. On build with. What now is, may be made most effective the system selected for them. refused, and the indifferent must be denied ly as possible extended; and if, moreover, the contrary, strange as it may seem, it has year after year more complete and perfect. Whether the changes have always been the reward that is due only to merit. Per-each department be made in a good degree become rather a popular thing to decry But to allow that which now exists to de- wisely made and the Institution kept fully haps no mere private institution could af- independent. Something of this kind and denounce it. Ten years ago North cay and perish because of prejudice, or in- up to the movement of the times, may per- ford to exercise the necessary severity. would be effectual, probably, in restoring difference, or caprice, would be an act of haps be questioned. Yet there can hardly Such a School ought to be ordered and to the Institution the public confidence. within a very few years, mainly since the folly like that of suicide. Were there no be a question of the readiness of those who supported by the State. The State only and help at an early day to fill its halls war, there has come forth a sort of hue and shame to the State in such an issue—and have had charge of it—prudently and with—could properly arrange the lower grades with studious youth again. In this way it cry against it, which, if unchecked, must what is it but a confession that we cannot, out haste—to keep pace with it; or that of instruction, which must be preliminary would soon furnish, with such help as the speedily destroy it. Those who know the or do not care, to sustain a Seminary of the they will continue to use such means as to this. Something of this sort, doubtless, State should be proud to give the means facts, are aware that this outery is a kind highest order ?-were there no loss to our they shall have in an earnest following out was in the mind of Mr. Jefferson, when of its own enlargement. The only difficulhe formed the plan of the University of ty seems to be at the outset; and this should In a few days the Trustees are to meet. Virginia. His intent was that the gradu- be esteemed a slight one, if the Trustees and yet for that very reason its influence is strengthen and restore and continue till The summons that has been issued was conharder to resist, and its wider spread more better times the foundation that we have ceived in words of alarm. They will of Institution for higher instruction and more all operation of the necessities, in the matdifficult to prevent. Many, no doubt, of to-day, than to attempt hereafter to build course consider deliberately all the facts perfect training. That scheme has proved ter of education, of our people. Let them means of a tube introduced through the the suspicions that are uttered against it anew. The cost of the continuance would that bear upon the character and usefulness a failure, so far as this intent of its founder make such provision for these wants as is are very gross exaggerations; many are ut. be a few thousand only; that of rebuilding of the Institution, and will, it may be is concerned. Yet certainly very much implied in the two conditions that we have hoped, be able to devise some way of en- may be done in that direction, and there named, and we have little doubt of their

There has been of late a great outery for what is called "the University system."-One convenience in a plan of this kind is Of course, the most of those who have reits comparative cheapness. It would call peated that cry have only a most vague less indeed they shall have occasion to re- tion which we have been so proud of, and courses are open to them, and two only; for able men in its corps of teachers, but notion what the phrase means. So far as gret that their too easy faith and readiness which has done the country such excellent and either of them will answer, as men may the staff need not be very numerous. For I can learn its import, it means little more doing more, we hope, to build up the prosdict for them a permanent and deserved to hear of evil then shall have brought to learn of evil the evil ruin—as it has certainly already deeply im- the method be changed, if need be; let of University ought to be in North Caro- the practical ones might be left out alto- conditions that have been mentioned above. periled—a great public interest which has new men be brought in, if the old are "an lina. There are two ideals of an Universi- gether, or taught in their general method In such a cry there is a consciousness of a been dear to the hearts of many, and which impediment," and let our sons, as did ty, which may be distinguished, generally, only. The range of those studies that are general want, however uncertainly it may has most close and profound connections their fathers, feel that their highest aspira- as the English and the German. The main needful for purposes of culture and disci- be felt, and however inaccurately expresstions for learning can be fully satisfied in difference—those of detail are endless—pline mainly, is not a very wide one. Let ed: a real want, however much of caprice lies in the end to be achieved. In the one, me illustrate this by an extract from a let- may be blended with it, and which must in this end is the attainment of the highest pos- ter of the Rev. F. W. Robertson, an En- some way be satisfied. Our people, then, sible culture; in the other, the communica- glish clergyman of some note, which has are evidently calling for an enlarged system We publish the second article from our tion of the largest amount of knowledge. The just fallen under my eye: "In Oxford of instruction. They would have more prespondent, Civis, to-day, and will give two ends will of course, to some extent, in- four years are spent in preparing about branches taught; not now, perhaps, many velve each the other, and so far coincide. fourteen books only for examination; but more, but still more; and withal the plan

> Since the opening of the present century not a few new sciences have sprung into existence. Many departments of knowledge, in which our fathers saw dimly and walked haltingly, have given up their treasures to modern inquirers, and we have been made thereby masters in many new ways of the world around us, while also the conveniences and comforts of our every day life have been indefinitely enhanced. versity idea. Some of them are now strag- course in many of our Colleges how narrow | One need only refer to Geology and Chemgling towards a better realization of the is theirs at Oxford. But on the contrary istry and manifold branches of Natural one or the other—the most still of both— what men they turn out there, and what History. In all these constant progress too of the distinct University forms. They are scholars! In minuteness of knowledge, in is made, and the advance of scientific disdoing this gradually, deliberately, as the delicacy of taste, in power of thought, our covery seems to be but just begun. Chemmeans are furnished to them, and as the best can be no more than pigmies beside istry has been almost revolutionized in the necessary changes are made in other de- those who have been nurtured under such last decade. Physical Geography and Comparative Philology are taking new positions Certainly our system of Public Instruc- almost every year. Our learners wish to may be furnished with, and give fit evidence that they are in earnest to make the

> > If the demand of the times is for a more practical education, that demand must be met and answered-not to the neglect of any interest of mental discipline and high culture-but yet met and answered. No doubt other means will be provided, also, nology, and Schools for special applications of the Sciences and Arts, as they may be needed. It is not expected that the University shall do all this work. Yet it must be the pioneer, and it must always be the place to which the studious shall resort to gain the highest forms and amplest measures of scientific instruction and literary culture and mental discipline. All the leading branches must be fully taught there, and the only limit to their number must be found in their own divisions and in the narrowness of its resources, and the quality

The second condition in the popular notion of "the University system" is the greater independence of the several departments. By this it seems that men mean There is another principle which ought, that a student should be enabled to select special sciences only, or would take the are those who would have the best training for certain special pursuits, would become

oably the majority among us, and so, the institution which opens most promisingly the way for them makes the best bid, so ar forth, for popularity, and it may be for ermanent success. As we are advised, our Iniversity has, for some time, offered this chance to our young men; that for years past one might confine his studies to a few the privileges of the most favoured, with no necessity of attending to any others; and in the student, so limiting his range, has been entitled to his several diploma of roficiency, or might become a "Bachelor n Science." Unhappily this method has een practically smothered by the name of "Partial Course," and so the public have heard little of it, and the Institution has een harshly judged for a defect of which was not guilty. But now this system nay easily be enlarged, and the public disinetly informed of it. If the old curricuum is retained, even this method should polication. The details of it cannot be heme of fellowship and prizes; and by braries and all means of illustration.

To adopt the scheme now in operation at een for years, certainly ever since the oreaking out of the war, the want of money. carry out the directions of the Trustees go along with it. The hindrance referred way. And now, if our people insist on the Iterations we have described, this want must be supplied by the generosity of in-University can make bricks without straw. They must decide wisely and act earnestly and there must be a hearty and general cooperation of our people with them. There should be needed on the part of the Trustees only a distinct assurance that they that co-operation. And when, on both sides, such efforts are made as should, and may easily be made, we congratulate ourselves once more that the day is not far distant when, beyond doubt, we shall see among us such an University as ought to be in North Carolina.

Vallandigham on Negro Suffrage and the Currency.

A short time since Hon. C. L. VALLAN-DIGHAM delivered a speech at Middletown, Mahoning county, Ohio, which has created no little excitement among the people and press of the country. The position he assumes regarding negro suffrage and the currency are such as to excite great indignation in the Radical camp. He comes out unequivocally not only against negro officers but negro suffrage. He says that the negroes of Hayti have wisely determined that white men cannot safely hold office in that country. The white men of Ohio ought to come to the same conclusion frage; and that the only way to prevent jority will reach 500 in Rowan county. the former is to prevent the latter. Two years ago the Radicals denied that they were in favor of negro suffrage; and he expects that two years hence they will come

question, the next Presidential canvass in reap an abundant harvest. the Northern States will be conducted so as to educe an opinion from the people either for or against the policy of paying the 17th, that the Council of State had secharacter. I might be all this, you know, the national debt in greenbacks. We quote lected Alex. Little, of Wadesboro', as the and yet be an honest fellow; but you know the purpose. One of these would grind the purpose. below Mr. Vallandigham's views upon the successor of Judge Merriman. We supthat I am an honest fellow, and am nothing for a neighborhood. When this was imfinances of the country:

"What is a United States bond? Why so much ernor Worth. money—\$100 or \$1,000. Many of them—indeed, all of them I believe—are payable in gold; yet a large portion of them were bought at forty, fifty, ed that a treasonable correspondence on

reference to the ends it was intended to accomplish, it must be pronounced a wise one. For its purposes nothing better than one. For its purposes nothing better than owning \$100,000 is exempt from taxation, the owning \$100,000 is exempt from taxation, the others must pay his share. Tell me, you Republicans who prate continually about equality, is that right?—is that equal? Can you look me in the not like, or do not need, or fancy they do face and say it is right? Then look at this ques-

not need, one or others of the old prescribed tion of currency.
"Wherein does a bond differ from a greenback? course; who wish to study the sciences, or Will any man tell me what is the greenback? Nothing but the promise of the Government to pay; and the bond is the same. But on the greenclassics and leave out natural history. There back you pay no interest at all. You made greenbacks money—not the representative of money, but the money itself. If a man owed me a thousand dollars, even if I had loaned him that much gold, you compel me to take greenbacks for it .mechanicians, or metallengists, or engineers, and the like. Many too, and hence comes be a legal tender, and when I called for gold you made me take greenbacks for it. and the like. Many too, and hence comes much of the pressure just now, have not time for a full course, but can afford one, or two, or three years to prepare themselves, as best they may therein, for some twenty millions a year in taxes, and this is just twice as much as the whole expenses of the Govalready chosen career. Some also are constrained to a like course by the scantiness between the strained to a like course by the scantiness of the scantines that we shall escape a large portion of the taxes. should have fit provision made for them. I that we shall escape a large portion of the taxes. I am not in favor of repudiating one dollar. It must all be paid; but I want it to be paid in what in large numbers, and paid great respect in large numbers, and paid great respect. you compel me to take.'

The burden of the debt is bearing so heavily upon the people, that it is impossible these arguments, so plausible, should not take well with the masses. The unequal bearing and injustice of the present system of taxation will cause them to vote for taxing the national securities, or for the men who will call in the non-taxable bonds and issue in their stead bonds that may be taxed. Such, it would seem, is but just and right. The moneyed aristocracy which exists in the United States is an aristocracy which is ruinous to any country. The rich bond-holders are living in ease and luxury. paying no tax upon their bonded wealth, while the real estate owner, and the poor burden of taxation imposed to pay the interest upon these bonds, and which goes to swell the coffers of the bond-holders .-From Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's speech again we

ceive a full development and generous that we shall wipe out the national bank currency, and the Government shall issue its own currency. plication. The details of it cannot be and save annually twenty millions of interest now gested here, and must be the result of a paid to the national banks. Will any one have when we can have Government currency, and save urse they must be so arranged as to stim- twenty millions a year for supplying a currency the the sluggish, and give free scope to which is payable in another currency only. We have \$360,000,000 greenbacks and \$300,000,000 of national bank notes. All I want is, that instead With all this there should be a take that greenback as a national bank note. And yet you are to pay twenty millions a year for stitutional usurpations, enormous sins, and the privilege of getting these national bank notes. ruinous policy of the Radical or Republican o means of least importance abundant I want Congress to issue \$600,000,000 of green-I want that issue made next year when you are going to elect Congressmen, and I want men who are candidates for Congress to explain their posi-Chapel Hill, to these two ideas, would pro-bably require much less change in it than is commonly imagined. Surely, the Trusis commonly imagined. Surely, the Trustees of that Institution have not been so unmindful of the progress in the notions of men about education, nor the Faculty of men about education, nor the Faculty of men about education are not been so of the men about education are not been so of the progress in the notions of men about education, nor the Faculty of men about education are not been so of the purposes still carrying on a war upon the possess that I carrying on a war upon the possess of the purposes still carrying on a war upon the possess that I carrying on a war upon the possess of the more material interest of the farmer with injury. I do not disapprove of the all cases in his Department to be hereafter drawn with injury. I do not disapprove of the appropriate the more material interest of the farmer with injury. I do not disapprove of the passage of their military reconsists will require purposes still carrying on a war upon the possess that they were negligible and possess that they were negligible and property. The property is purposes and \$300. be met, and it must. We shall not forget Sambo because he is forced upon us. They used to accouse the Democratic party of agitating the new bose the Democratic party of agitating the new bose is more depressed, specifying precinct and county, which affidavits are to be placed on the files of the Court. than ever before. hat the main hindrance to the enlargement f their plan of study and instruction has gro question; but they can't do that any more.—
They have asked us to vote the negro into equality with us. We intend to vote upon that question. We have 187,000 Democrats in Ohio who will vote

Messrs. John G. & F. A. Wright, father wounded by the Messrs. Wright, who were subsequently arraigned before the Courts acquainted, not only with the character and wants, but with the whole history of North Carolina is of the same chemical action of the Courts, Captain Fry, a short time since, caused an order to be issued from General Sickles, for the apprearraignment before a Military Court.—
The matter was, subsequently compromised, however, by the Wrights paying to mised, however, by the Wrights paying to Captain Fry the sum of \$1,200, who then the efforts, now so common, to alienate throughout features of uniformity, but used his influence to have the order for the trial before a Military Court revoked. This order was received a few days since, and the order was received a few days since was received a few days since was received a few days and the order was received a few days and t matter is now settled, much to the advan- in the county could have heard it. tage of Captain Fry-pecuniarily, but in

Registration Re	turns.	
	Whites.	Bl
Morehead City	61	
Raleigh (3 days)	338	
Laws, Wake co.	134	
Busbee's " "	171	
New Berne (2 days)	285	
Charlotte " "	566	
Long Creek	119	
Latham's, Craven co.	76	
Ives' "	37	
Smithfield (2 days)	88	
Salisbury	634	
Goldsboro'	213	
Grauthan's Store, Wayne co.	131	
Smithville :	156	
Federal Point	22	
Lumberton	218	
St. Paul's Robeson co.	97	
Elizabethtown, Bladen co.	65	
Wilmington, N. H. co First W	ard 195	
Second Ward	143	
Masonboro' Sound, N. H. co.	50	
Lillington	89	
Henderson, Granville co.	24	
Cypress Creek, Duplin co.	90	
Island " "	127	
Clinton, Sampson co.	183	
Turkey " "	56	
Faison's, Duplin co.	74	
Chapel Hill (1 day)	18	
White Cross, Orange co.	106	
At French's Creek, in Bladen	county, th	ere

It affords us much pleasure in being able to state, upon the authority of a gentleman the pressure of the times. who has, within the last ten days, traveled out in favor of amalgamation and social through Duplin, Wayne, Wilson, Edgeequality. He reminds his hearers that two combe, Sampson, Nash and Cumberland years ago General Cox, the present Goy- counties, that the corn crops look remarka-

pose Mr. LITTLE was recommended by Gov- of this. You may, in your way let him know

For the Journal. Public Speaking at Long Creek and Rocky Point.

Messrs. Editors:-Perhaps you are not aware of the extrarordinary efforts made to radicalize New Hanover county. But the good old county, while true now to the Constitution and the Union, cannot be induced to turn a cold shoulder to those true and well-tried public servants in the past, who have never deceived nor betrayed her, and whose sacrifices in her behalf are entitled to her gratitude. As an evidence of this just appreciation of her public servants, the views of the members of the Legislature from New Hanover county have recently been called for by their fellow-citizens, on the all-absorbing political topics people, both black and white, turned out and attention to these patriotic and honored gentlemen. Col. Hall is known in the county as the "war horse of Democracy," as the Napoleon of stump-speakers in New Hanover, and on these occasions fully sustained his high reputation. He enjoys the entire confidence of his old constituents, and crowds seek to hear him wherever he speaks; while the younger member, Major C. W. McClammy, who is one of our rising young men, gains upon the popular confidence and affection with every speech he

judgment, and speaks well. Another of our talented young men also, Mr. Samuel cinct on Friday and Saturday, was 368, of A. Ashe, was present at Long Creek, and which 171 were whites, and 197 blacks, in response to a call made upon him, de- showing a majority for the blacks of 26. livered a fine speech, which was well receiv- I am pleased to state that the apathy ed. His numerous friends in New Hanover which has been noticed by the press as exwill not in the future forget the services isting elsewhere, does not prevail in our he may now render them in this their day of poverty, of distress, of tribulation, and ercise their right of registration, in order sorrow. And the same remark is applica- to place themselves in a condition to vote. ble to Col. Hall and Major McClammy .-The main burden of these several the board will hold their sittings in the speeches was an appeal to the people to register, day and to-morrow, for the registration of cording to the provisions of the military north side of the Neuse. reconstruction bill. While all these gentlemen were sincere and oft-repeated in their expressions of allegiance to the government, of devotion to the constitution and the Union, they portrayed in eloquence the gross injustice, mighty wrongs, unconparty, and how all these grinding exertions and oppressions and high tariffs are sapping the remaining life blood and motive power of this persecuted Southern land .-

Rocky Point. In addition to the whites, several hundred blacks, from different ting the impossibility of farmers analyzing points, assembled to hear him. He insisted here as at Long Creek, upon registra- select just what his soil needed, with even trion, of both blacks and whites. He ad- more accuracy than a doctor would tell his and son, residents of Cumberland county, and duties, their origin and history, and had a difficulty with one Captain John Fry, compared their civilization with that of the had a life would give him strength. This would simplify matters wonderfully; but the fact is, that all this knowledge is unnecessary; during which the latter was shot and negroes in Africa and various other coun- and for the best interest of the farmer the yellow fever. tries. Colonel Hall showed himself well fertilizers are equally so. fined. Not being content with this the negro race, and gave to them advice composition. It is all deficient in one eleaction of the Courts, Captain Fry, a short which if followed would best advance and ment which is essential to productiveness. hension of the Wrights and their nor solicitations for votes, but talked to ticed the difference in the two sections arraignment before a Military Court. them only in that candid, truthful, kind which they have named respectively the used his influence to have the order for the them from their former masters and friends differing from the region below. There

> Let these gentlemen go on in their ad- wood, &c. The soil is greatly mixed with dresses to the people, and let others like rock. them go and do likewise. Our public speakers are too backward, too indifferent ours, for the reason that from the gradual in this terrible crisis through which we are disintegration of the rocks, all containing

to be reminded by those in whom they supplied to the soil. The soil of the lower confide of the magnitude of the crisis. - region is altogether different. Here there The enfranchisement of the negro, how- is no rock of any consequence. The soil is ever much it may swell the Radical vote, sandy, the face of the country level, and has so excited his brain and demoralized him as a laborer that very little dependence can now be placed in him as a hireling, can now be placed in him as a hireling, and in this as in other respects the present is as uncertain as the future is gloomy.

The whites of the South would freely actually test its acid quality. A thousand cords of pine wood will not yield as many grains of potash. This is true of the gum, bay, laurel and sasafras. See the cept the Radical policy, if it would best contribute to their prosperity and happiness and to constitutional liberty. But they have no faith in Republican measures for that can be hoped from its use is to correct in prices. Sugar firm and in good demand; prime is no manure. Sugar firm and in good demand; prime is no manure. ameliorating their condition. Every bill the acid of the soil and allow the naturnow passed by Congress, bearing upon the South, seems but the forging of a new chain to bind our oppressed people more where under the sun is there a finer soil? and more in degradation, slavery and ru-in. All these varied modes of punishment, ducing power and direct it to the producare not only entailing more and more pov- tion of profitable crops, we have the very erty and distress, but adding still more of best of land. I have much that I would depression and despair to a brave and no- like to communicate on this subject, but I ble people. The mechanic feels it as he have already extended this paper too long. regarding negroes in that State. Negro 102 names registered, a majority of them being shoves his plain with a less vigorous hand, If this meets your approval, more anon. equality, he argues, must follow negro suf- white. The Old North State says the white ma- the merchant knows it as a necessity compels him to contract or wind up his business, and the farmer as he returns daily to his toils in the field shows it, as with heavy sighs and more laggard walk, he yields to

August 20, 1867.

PINEY WOODS.

pervisor-general. Some of our folks about the Excise Office, Edinb., had, and perturbed by ground or beat, and applied to the be ground or beat, and applied to the beginning of the state of We learn from the Raleigh Progress of haps ostill have, conceived a prejudice that I am not unworthy of subscribing my, my dear Clarke,

"Your friend,

For the Journal. Dear Journal: Registration in our county

began on Thursday the 15th inst., at Grautham's store, on the south side of Neuse river, under the direction of John Robinson, Jesse Hollowell and Larry Nixon

Registration in Wayne County.

Yesterday the Board for the precincts north of the Neuse, began their sittings in our town at the Court House. H. L. Grant. Hope Barn and Arnold Butts (colored) comprising the Board. Upon the opening of the books notice was given that all persons who had borne arms in the service of the Confederate States, or had in any manner voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebellion would be rejected; such being the construction placed by the Board upon the several acts of Congress, and the circuof the day. Two of them, Col. E. D. Hall lar of General Sickles. Upon a representation of these facts to Major Compton, paid off in greenbacks; that your thousand dollar bonds shall be paid in legal-tender, upon, which the people pay no interest at all, and thus that we hall occupant a legal-tender of the standard of the sta Commanding Post, the matter was adjust-

> I will endeavor (in compliance with your published request) to keep you posted fully, in regard to registration in our county.

Goldsboro', Aug. 17, 1867. Registration, &c.

Total registered.

Goldsboro', Aug. 19, 1867. Dear Journal:-Registration at "Grantham's Store," for the two days ending Friday the 16th, foot up as follows:

The total number registered at this pre-

town. There seems to be a general determination on the part of the whites to ex-This being the opening of Court week,

Warden's room at the Court House on to-

Prior to Gen. Sickles' telegram to Gov. Worth, our County Court had concluded to continue all jury cases and transact only the ordinary civil business of the Court, but the publication of Gen. Sickles' telegram having removed all difficulties, jury cases will of course come before the Court. There are some important civil cases on the order, restraining him from interfering with the docket, but none of a criminal character.

Weather meltingly warm. "N'IMPORTE." Yours,

Artificial Fertilizers,

The use of this kind of manure has grown these powerful stimulants, has a tendency Colonel Hall was the only speaker at to injure it permanently. Some writer in ting the impossibility of farmers analyzing their own soils, and being thereby able to

est amount of potash, oak, hickory, doga certain per cent. of lime, through the The people are tired of politics and need agency of frost this essential element is The whites of the South would freely ac- the gum, bay, laurel and sasafras. See the

Harrell's Store N. C.

For the Journal. WILD CAT, 28th July, 1867. Editors Journal: I desire, through your paper, to call the attention of farmers to a very great loss they sustain in the manner A short undated letter from Burns to of applying cotton seed as a manure, and New Orleans, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

Stewart Gladstone, Capenock, Dumfriesshire, is published in Mr. Hately Wadletter strongly opposing the proposition to
make the negroes voters, and that notwithstanding this he was elected by the Radicals.

From present appearances, if the Radicals are not afraid to join issue on such a
question, the next Presidential canyass in

New Orleans, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

Oction dull—sales 350 bales; low midding 2dge.
Receipts 98 bales. Exports 2,723 bales. Sugar
friesshire, is published in Mr. Hately Wadfriesshire, is published in Mr. Hately Wadfriesshire, is published in Mr. Hately Wadfollows:

"My Dear Sir: I recollect something of
a drunken promise yesternight to breakfast with you this morning. I am very sorry that it is impossible. I remember, too,
you very obligingly mentioned something
of your intimacy with Mr. Corbet, our suquestion, the next Presidential canyass in of your intimacy with Mr. Corbet, our su-much of its oily and more volatile parts. ground at planting time. The "little

giants," as the corn and cob crushers are

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21-Noon. In regard to the statement that General Magruder was disrespectfully treated at the New York Stock Exchange, the General has published a card, in which he states that he never was at the Stock Exchange, and don't know where it is.
Secretary McCulloch writes to the Assistant
Treasurer at New York, flatly contradicting the
recent statements of treasury irregularities.

From Denver_Republican Success. DENVER, Aug. 21—Noon.
The election returns show a Republican majority in both branches of the Territorial Legisla-

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

All the official journals declare that peace in London, Aug. 21-Noon. LONDON, Aug 21—Noon. It is stated that General Prim still heads the Spavish insurrection, and that he is supplied with funds by Paris Bankers.

Liverpoor, Aug. 20—Evening. Cotton has declined 1-16d.@\d.; Middling uplands 10\dagged; Orleans 11 1-16d. London, Aug. 21-Noon. London, Aug. 21—Noon.
Bonds 73½. Others unchanged.
Liverpool, Aug. 21—Noon.
Cotton quiet—sales of 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs
and Provisions quiet but steady. The steamship Laurent, from America, has ar-Shanghai (China) advices state that tea is very

BERLIN, Aug 21. The Prussian Government decrees free trade on Consols 943. Bonds 735. Liverpoot, Aug. 21—2 P. M. The cotton market is rather more active. The ales will reach 10,000 bales. Lard 57s. 6d. Bacon 43s. 6d. Other articles

active. The new crop is going off rapidly.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21-P. M. The Postmaster General has ordered the mail outs between Vicksburg and Mobile reopened for ompetition, the contractor having forfeited it.

The route is three hundred and seventy-six miles, twice a week, in good boats. wired a week, in good boats.

Signor Marralia Corruti, the new Italian Minister has arrived.

Half dozen volunteer officers, ranging from Captain to Colonel, were mustered out to-day, observing Charleing. also, two Chaplains.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day were and thus prepare themselves to vote according to the provisions of the military north side of the Neuse.

day and to-morrow, for the registration of mooted removal. The Secretary of War ad interim informed General Howard, during a recent interview, that he had heard nothing of it. The President visits the Baltimore Schuesten-

fest to-morrow.

Official returns from the Kentucky election show that Helm beats the Radical candidate 56,000, third party 74,000, and his majority over both third party 74,000, and his majority over both Scantling 8 60 @10 00

TAILOW, Ib...10 @ TOBACCO, P Ib., Navy......25 @ Medium....30 @ has been burned.

General Sickles' refusal to obey the Executive

process of the Supreme Court, was discussed at a Cabinet meeting yesterday. There is reason for stating that he will be suspended unless he obeys

From Georgia.

Augusta, Aug. 21-P. M. There was a very heavy rain here last night and

Deaths from Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, Aug. 21—P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21—P. M.

A resolution was last night adopted in both Boards of Aldermen, declaring it the opinion of the Common Council, that the further retention in office of the present Comptroller, Surveyor, City

Bbls. Virgin. Yellow dip. Hard.

BANK NOTES. dressed himself at length to the negroes, detailing to them in plain terms their rights would give him strength. This would sime to be in disregard of the construction of the Act, and calling upon the Commanding General to re-Ten deaths occurred in this city yesterday from

The weather is cooler and more pleasant. Registration in Columbia. COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 21-P. M.

The total number registered here to-day were 57; whites 35, colored 22. Registration in Charleston, &c. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21-P. M. The number registered to-day were 235, of whom

Markets. ern \$2 40; amber \$2 33@\$2 37½. Corn unchanged
—Western mixed \$1 12½@\$1 13½. Oats dull-

Southern 81@85. Mess Pork firm at \$23 35. Lard firm, Groceries firm but quiet. Naval Stores quiet. Wool closed active—Texas 26@31c, # fb. Freights quiet.

Stocks quiet. Gold 141 . Money 4@5 # cent. NEW YORK, Aug. 22-Noon. Flour 5@10 cents lower. Wheat dull and nom-

inally lower. Corn slightly favors buyers. Oats quiet. Pork \$23 44. Lard and Whiskey quiet.— 280 fbs. We refer to our table for quotations at Cotton dull at 28 cents. Spirits Turpentine 582@ 591 cents. Rosin quiet. BALTIMORE, Aug. 21-6 P. M.

\$2 50; common ranges as low as \$2 for white and red. White Corn \$1 12@\$1 16; yellow \$1 15@\$1 18. consumptive demand; no large sales; no changes in prices. Sugar firm and in good demand; prime Rorto Rico 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)@13\(\frac{3}{4}\). Whiskey \(\frac{1}{2}\)235. CHARLESTON, S. C., August 21-6 P. M.. Cotton inactive-Sales of 9 bales; quotation nominal. Receipts 161 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug 21-6 P. M. Nothing doing in Cotton; sales too limited for

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 21-6 P. M. Cotton dull and declining. No sales. Middlings 26 cents. Receipts 107 bales. MOBILE, Aug. 21-6 P. M.

Cotton-The market is flat and dull, with onl

nominal figures; factors show more disposition to sell; no transactions to-day; quotations nominally lower; 75 bales changed hands yesterday at private figures ; 11 bales new Cotton received here to day. CINCINNATI, Aug, 21-6 P. M.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

* London, Aug. 21-Evening.

and sixty cents on a dollar. These bondinders a dollar. These bondinders are foreigned and sixty cents on a dollar. These bondinders are foreigned and sixty cents on a dollar. These bondinders are foreigned and some and the part of a Mr. Lancot, Republican candidate for Montreal East, with the United States is \$2,000.

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Wilmington Wholesafe Prices Current.

Cuba......50 @ Sugar honse.45 @ 4 25 Tarpentine \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 280 hs Virgin.... 0 00 @ 3 65 Yellow dip.0 00 @ 3 35 Hard.... 0 00 @ 1 221 Java 38 @ Laguayra ... 28 @ COTTON, \$1 lb.,
Ord. to Mid'g 21 @
Strict Mid'g .00 @
COTTON BAGGING,
Gunny, \$1 yd 00 @ 28 Spirits Turpentine, ### Spirits Turpentine

Ons, & gallon, Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00 Dundee...., 20 @ 00 Rope, # 15...121@ 15 CORN MEAL,

B bushel... 1 50 @ 1 55
Domestics, Sheeting, POTATOES, Sweet, bush 0 00 @ 0 00 FEATHERS, Mackerel, No. 1. . . 20 00 @21 00 Middlings. . . 163 @ No. 2. . 19 00 @20 00 Shoulders. . . 15 @

No. 3...15 00 @16 00 Hog round. Mullets... 6 00 @ 8 00 rring, East.....5 00 @ 7 00 Middlings....16 @ N.C.roe,10 50 @12 00 Shoulders...15 @ do cut, 7 50 @ 8 00 do gross, 6 50 @ 7 00 Dry Cod, \$\emptyset\$ to 9 @ 10 Butter, N. C.20 @ | Dry Cod, \$\pi\$ 18 9 @ 10 | Butter, N. C.20 @ 50 | FLOUR, \$\pi\$ bbl., Northern | do North'rn 30 @ 35 | Cheese 17 @ 20 | Superfine . 9 00 @10 00 | Fine 8 50 @ 9 00 | GLUE, \$\pi\$ b. . 24 @ 25 | GUNNY BAGS. 35 @ 45 | Prime, . . 23 00 @24 00 | Chuy | Daywight | Chuy | Daywight | Chuy | Chu Guano, Peruvian. 00 00 @ 90 00 SALT,

Corn.....1 25 @ 1 30 | from store 2 30 @ 2 46

Dry13 @ 14 HAY, \$\pi\$ 100 lbs., Eastern...1 50 @ 1 60 Northern .. 1 25 @ 1 30 Ext. Family, 101@ IRON, # tb., American, ref. 0 @ 10 American, SHINGLES, & M.,. Contract . 4 50 @ 5 00 Swede..... 10 @ 12 | Common . . 3 00 @ 3 75 Hoop, \$\frac{155}{200}\$ 00@160 00 STAVES, \$\frac{1}{20}\$ M., W. O. bbl 20 00 @30 00

Liquons, # gal., (dom.) R. O. hhd 30 00 @40 00 Whiskey, Bourbon . . 2 00 @ 4 00

REVIEW WILMINGTON MARKETS

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY.

cents was obtained, sales being made at \$3 35 for yellow dip, \$3 65 for virgin, and \$1 671 for hard. From New Orleans_A Call upon the Mili- # 280 lbs.—the market closing firm at these figtary to Remove Certain City Officials ures, with a fair demand for both shipping and Gold,..... distilling purposes. The recent fresh has en- U. S. 7-30's.

ter, footing up 2,333 5513, ...

Bbls. Virgin. Yellow dip. Hard.
Friday ... 91 ... \$3 50 ... \$3 30 ... \$1 65
Saturday ... 341 ... 350 ... 330 ... 165
880 ... 350 ... 330 ... 165 Tuesday. 220... 3 50... 3 30... 1 65 Wedns'y. 63... 3 50... 3 30... 1 65 Thursday.1,364.... 3 65....... 3 35... . 1 671

SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- The market during the past week has exhibited signs of dullness, occa-sioned mainly by the unfavorable news from the decline (½ cent) up to the close of Wednesday's transactions. This (Thursday) morning no sales have been effected up to the time of making up our report, and the market rules quiet, 52 cents being the highest figure offered, which holders do not seem disposed to accept. The sales for the week are 1,479 bbls., as follows:

Friday 12 bbls. at . 400 " " Monday ... $52\frac{f}{3}@53$ Wednesday 100 " 521 " "
Rosin.—During the early part of the week just ended there was considerable firmness in the market for this article, and sales were easily effected at highest quotations given in our last review. For the past day or two, however, there has been less disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and under the advices from the Northern markets prices of all grades have declined, with the exception of finer quality. At the closing of our enquiries there is very little demand, owing in a great measure to the want of ship room, and

buyers are not disposed to purchase to any extent even at the decline above noted. We quote sales for the week of 3,313 bbls. at \$3@\$3 12½ for black; \$3@\$3 25 for strained Common; \$3 25@\$3 373 for No. 2; \$3 75@\$4 75 for No. 1; \$5@\$5 75 for Pale; the close of the market.

Tan—Has ruled quite firm, and all received has met with ready sale at quotations given in our last. The arrivals are only 228 bbls. which sold at

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP .- There is a moderate stock of beeves in the butchers' hands, but mostly of inferior and ordinary quality, which is slow of sale, while for a prime article there is a good demand, and sales are easily made at our highest

figures. We quote on the hoof at prices ranging from — to 10 cents # 15. net, according to quality. SHEEP are dull of sale, and market moderately Supplied. We quote at \$1 50@\$2 50 each.

Barrels.—In the market for empty spirit barrels we have nothing new to report. The sup-ply in receivers' hands is fully fair, and scarcely any demand exists. We quote from wharf as follows: Second hand, \$2 50@\$2 75 for lots as the run, and \$3@\$3 25 for selected; new, \$3 25@\$3 56 for country, and \$4@\$4 50 for N. Y. make.

BEESWAX—Sells at 34@36 cents # lb. Cotton.—Nothing has been done in the way of sales since our last, as there is no stock offering on market. It is almost impossible to give a cor-rect quotation, and we therefore quote nominally tt 24 cents for middling. Corn Meal—Is in moderate request for retail ing purposes, and supply fair. We quote sales from the granaries at \$1 50@\$1 55 \$\mathbb{H}\$ bushel, as in

at 20 cents & dozen by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Remain without change. The stock is small, and demand light, and we quote CINCINATI, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

Flour firm—family \$10 25@\$10 75. Wheat dull.
Corn firm with a light supply—sales at 90@91c.—
Whiskey steady at \$2 30. Fork dull—held at \$23
25@\$23 50. Bulk meats firmer—clear bacon sides good demand at 15%c.; held at 16, with some sales.
Lard 12½c.

New Orleans, Aug. 2!—6 P. M.
Cotton dull—sales 350 bales; low middling 26½c.
Receipts 98 bales. Exports 2,723 bales. Sugar phate of Lime, \$65; Zell's Superphosphate, \$65; Zell's Superphosphate, \$65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Rhodes' Standard Manure, \$65@\$70 pt ton and molasses nominal and unchanged. Flour—and molasses nominal and unchanged.

> since the close of our last review. The market is Building.
> very well supplied with Northern brands, while Expense very well supplied with Northern brands, while we notice merely a retail business doing, and we quote from store as follows: \$8 50@\$\$ for fine, \$9 50@\$\$10 for superfine, \$10 25@\$\$11 for extra superfine, \$10 25@\$\$13 for family, and \$14@\$16 \$2\$ bbl. for extra superfine, \$10 25@\$\$13 for family, supplied. We quote sales at \$13@\$\$13 50 for superfine, and \$14@\$14 25 \$2\$ bbl. for family.
>
> Grain.—The Corn market has ruled inactive during the past week, and we have no sales to report except in the small way from the store. There is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is merely a retail demand. No cargo sales, and we superfor Court of Law, 1867, of Bladen county, at the superfor Court of Law, 1867, of Bladen county at the superfor Court of Law, 1867, of Bladen county at the superfor Court of Law, 1867, of

the purpose. One of these would grind for a neighborhood. When this was impracticable I would try a mortar and pestle.

J. S. D.

The total length of the telegraphic lines of the world was, according to a German reconstruction measures in his district, and claims that Alabama will give not less than 10,000 majority of white votes in that district.

The purpose. One of these would grind for a neighborhood. When this was impracticable I would try a mortar and pestle.

J. S. D.

The total length of the telegraphic lines of the world was, according to a German statistician, at the beginning of the past performs that Alabama will give not less than 10,000 majority of white votes in that district, about 45,000 German (180,000 English) miles, of which 11,325 were in the small way from the store. There is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a very good stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, whilst there is a ver

Lime.—Very little of good quality on market, and there is a fair local demand. We quote at \$1 80@\$2 per cask in the small way.

Lumber.—The market continues to rule inacive for all descriptions, as there is no

471 Pine Steam Sawed Lumber - Cargo rates -per

ket has ruled quiet during the past week, and if anything prices at the close are somewhat lower. The arrivals continue moderate, and the market is at present very well supplied, while there is merely a limited enquiry for retailing purposes.—
We quote small transactions from store at prices ranging from 16 to 17 cents for side 7 feets for hog round, 16 cents for side 7 feets for the feet of the feet 17 cents for sides, 15½@16 cents for shoulders, and 20@22 cents \$\beta\$ ib. for hams—the market closing at lowest figures. Western cured is in moderate supply, and we note a fair business doing from store at 15@15½ cents for shoulders, and ing from store at 15@15½ cents for shoulders, and 16½@17½ cents \$\vec{\psi}\$ b. for sides, as in quantity and quality.——Lard.—The supply of North Carolina has become reduced, though sufficient for present retail demand, and we quote at 17@18 cents. Northern is in fair supply, and sells from store at 13@16½ cents \$\vec{\psi}\$ b., as in quality.——Pork.—The arrivals for a week or two past have been quite small, and there is a very light stock at present on market. A moderate demand exists, and a fair retail business has been done at quotations in table. quotations in table.

SALT—Is in fair stock, and only small sales from store at \$2 30@\$2 40 \$ sack for Liverpool ground.

store at \$2 30(6)\$2 40 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ sack for Liverpool ground, as in quantity.

Shingles—Are brought to market slowly, and we report a fair demand for building purposes.—

Selling at \$3(6)\$3 50 for Common, and \$4 50(6)\$5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$

M. for Contract.

Timber—Is in rather more enquiry for mill purposes, and prices are a shade higher. A few rafts have come in during the week and sold at \$10 for fair, and \$12 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ M. for prime mill. fair, and \$12 \$ M. for prime mill.

Wood—Is in better demand, and sells by the coat load at \$2 50@\$3 for pine and ash, and \$3 25 @\$3 50 \$ cord for oak. Freights—We have no change of consequence to report in rates to coastwise ports. Vessels are very scarce and would be readily taken up on ar-

rival at quotations given in our table. Produce is accumulating on the wharves, and vessels are wanted. Rates of Freight. Per Steamer. ude Turpentine per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$0 70 \$ TO PHILADELPHIA. Cotton, ... per lb. 00 @ 12 / 00 @ 96
Pea Nuss, ... per bush. 00 @ 12 / 00 @ 00
To Bosron.
Crude Turpentine per bbl. 00 @ 0 00 0 00 0 80 TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review Spirits Turpentine, " 000 @ 000 000 000 1 15

> WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET. CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON

BANK NOTES. Buy. Sell ...25 27 1...45 00 1...22 00 1...45 00 1...45 00 1...45 Cape Fear, 25
Bank of N. C., ... 45
Farmers' Bank, ... 22
Merchants' ... 45 Lexington,12 Miners & Planters', 28 Wilmington,22 Wadesboro',22 Charlotte,.....22 Greensboro' Mut...4 Fayetteville,..... 8

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING at our Headquarters in New York, a large stock of

GENTS', YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING And shall open the same together with

UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, &c., At our old established stand,

THE CITY CLOTHING STORE," ON SEPTEMBER 15TH.

Also, a rich and varied stock of HATS AND CAPS.

MUNSON & CO.,

38 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND.

ng, making a term of five months.
D. H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of Practice B. R. WELLFORD, M. D., Professor of Materie L. S JOYNES, M. D., Professor of Physiology, JAMES B. McCAW, M. D., Professor of Chem-HUNTER McGUIRE, M. D., Professor of Sur-R. T. COLEMAN, M. D., Professor of Obsteries, &c. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, M. D., Professor of E. S. GILLIARD, M. D., Professor of General Pathology, &c.
I. H. WHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anato-The advantages offered by this school, both for THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUC-TION, are greater than at any previous period. Abundant facilities are afforded for the prosecuion of Practical Anatomy.
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION at the Howard's

rove Hospital, the College Hospital and the ichmond City Dispensary, located in the College

Northern Reaction.

The result of the Tennessee election and the developments of Southern registration, under the Military Bills, are bringing the thinking portions of the Northern people to a serious and grave consideration of the impending evil to the whole country of the negro population taking control of a large majority of the excluded States. We have published several articles upon this subject from Northern papers, which evince the interest felt in that quarter upon the subject. Even that very Radical paper, the New York Herald, is most outspoken in its fears of the danger resulting from the urges the consideration of the subject.

medicine, and even without the inevitable selves. "something" to take the taste out of ones

"So far, then, the President has properly met the issue raised by a defiant sub ordinate in his refusal to resign when politely requested to leave. But Mr. Johnson must not stop here. He has only crossed the Rubicon; the great fight is still before him, and he must fight it out. The broad and general issue between him and the rampant Radicals is still between his policy and their policy, although reduced to the application of the reconstruction laws of Congress. He proposes a liberal interpretation, whereby the Southern whites will ganzation of the ten outside Southers States. The Radicals propose and have inaugurated a rigid and inflexible enforcement of the laws against the Southern the blacks, whereby the political destinies of the several States concerned may fall into their hands. The question thus pre sented is, whether the ten excluded South ern States, as a national political balance of power, shall be controlled hereafter, for teo, twenty, or fifty years, by their five hundred thousand nigger voters. Is the country at large prepared and ready for the transfer of the political power of the South from the late oligarchy of slaveholders to their emancipated negro slaves? Is there no half-way house of safety between the one extreme and the other? President Johnson thinks there is, while Stanton and his Radical sup porters hold that there is not, and are re-

"Upon this broad and general issue Stanton has been displaced, and Gen. Grant, in stepping into the vacancy, takes his popular influence with him from Stanton and

"Next, in regard to the five commanders of the five Southern military districts. We have renewed guarantees that Sheridan's head will soon be brought to the and pursued by the other four comman- be sent by the "State lines." ders substantially the same as that of Sheridan, and equally, or to a greater or less extent, in disregard of the President's wishes and suggestions? Why, then, make fish of one and flesh of another? To meet the case fairly and fully, Mr. Johnson must have a new set of military commanders, from first to last. Otherwise he will fail to touch the Radical reconstruction combinations which run from Mr. Schenck's Congressional Executive Committee thro' all the military and Freedmen's Bureau machinery of the South, in behalf of negro supremacy. A new Cabinet and a new set of military commanders under General Grant, who is generously inclined towards the Southern whites, will enable Mr. Johnson to turn the tables upon Stanton, Stevens, and Sumner in the interval to the next appointed meeting of Congress in No-

"In pursning his first decisive blow with those other decisive blows suggested, Mr. Johnson cannot fail to make a case so broad and a sensation so general in his behalf as to result in a powerful popular faith as a gentleman to start immediately reaction in our coming Northern elections in favor of white supremacy against Southern negro supremacy, especially as the he would, and wouldn't if he could. white policy of Johnson will be represented by General Grant as the general superintendent of Southern reconstruction by authority of Congress."

A critic calls the verses and sentimental stories of young writers the teeth-cutting and measles of liteary infancy.

The Revenue of the State and her Rail- CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SPRINGS. day passed with Mr. Stephens, at his house

The Norfolk Virginian, in publishing extracts from the letter of Colonel FREMONT

"The "great air line" is obliged to the Colonel, and in return will go far towards bringing the and in return will go far towards bringing the people of the Old North State close to a market, which owes a great part of its prosperity to her own sons, whose names in large numbers adorn the muster roll of our Merchants' and Mechanics

This is the proper spirit. The attempt ness of that city, can only be done in the and innocent gaiety of childhood. interest of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and in opposition to those great State jected to this exhilarating influence grow ines which seek to receive the freights merrier, and still more merry, as the days paid by the citizens of the State.

very heavily taxed to meet the interest ac- the world-the great, rough, bustling world eruing upon the bonds of the State issued and all its sorrows, trials and weariness, startling facts connected with Southern re- to promote and build her great works of and that within the spot thus encompassed, construction. Looking upon that paper internal improvement, and must in the fu- is a little realm where one finds rest, peace merely as a sensitive and truthful barome- ture pay the accumulated and accumulated and pleasure; each of which receives adter of political feeling at the North, we can ting interest of the last five or six, and of ditional charms from the contact with imagine something of the interest felt in the next few, years, as well as make provi- what he has endured and must endure the issue by the earnestness with which it sion for the liquidation of the principal, again. We have returned to an Arcadian If the railroads in which she owns a large life of thought, "if not of simplicity" Last week, threatening the South with interest can earn dividends, the corpora- we trouble not our heads nor hearts with all the terrors of a "mild confiscation" if tions will pay into the State Treasury am- the affairs of the nation-it may buy, or it did not swallow the Sherman bill and ple means to meet the interest on bonds is rather receive, British Columbia in exits double supplement, without the time sued for their completion, and provide a change for "Rebel spoliations" [so-called], allowed a child to take a nauseating dose of Sinking Fund to liquidate the bonds them- or play the great game for Gonaymas-not

mouth, and to-day advising the delay of ing her great works is large, and in view of ends of the universe, or whittle it down to Southern reconstruction, even for ten years the impoverished condition of our people, the point of the hub and break it off at rather than Africanize these states, means the meagre receipts of the railroads, and that, and our appetites would be affected something more than a sudden conviction the failure from supposed or actual neces- by neither. We scarcely know whether or of the errors and injustice of the Congres- sity to pay the interest due on the public or not there is a President, and if so, sional plan of adjustment. This summer- debt for several years, no labor should be who he is. I for one have had consault is made to conform to the wishes of spared by those in charge of State roads to confused ideas on this subject for the people. They first began to be alarmed make the stock of the State valuable at the more than two years, and I am inclined and become aware of the dangers attend | shortest possible time. It is a matter in | to think they will never be set to rights .ing the division of parties in the South which every citizen of the State is directly Those two words, "the President," create in upon the basis of color, making the whites, interested, and by patronizing the roads in my mind the image of one, who might though superior in numbers, intelligence which the State is a stockholder, when it have been a king, had native nobility been and property, inferior in their power to can be done upon as favorable terms as control the State governments. Its labors by supporting others, they are indirectly now are as earnestly devoted to defeating benefiting themselves. If the interest the policy of the Radicals, as it has hereto- upon the State debt must be met by means that existed when you were among us, onfore been to aid it. In its last issue, ani- of taxation alone, and if the principal is to madverting upon the dismissal of Stanton, be paid from money raised from the same source, our people will long stagger under tae load. If our State roads are to remain unprofitable property, deprived even of the support of our own people to aid private had better be disposed of, even at the rainous figures which it now commands, to pay, as far as possible, the debt contracted on tueir account. The amount of the debt liquidated will be insignificant, but it will substract that much from the taxes to be evied upon the labor and property of the

Railroad. On account of the present em- of heaven, let them come on!" parrassed condition of the Fund, and the present stoppage of its revenue from this whites, and have shown liberality only to road, our system of Common Schools, which was the boast of the State, has been abandoned, and the poorer children are growing up in ignorance, when their claims upon the State, and the necessities of a free school system of education, are greater than at any previous time in the history of performances therein are somewhat exclu-North Carolina. A regular dividend declared by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad would give it renewed life; its influence would be felt in every corner of the State, and the benefits would be engrafted on the history of North Carolina in the increased industry, intelligence, moral and social elevation of its citizens. So, too, would the ability of the North Carolina Railroad to declare a dividend be felt in every portion of the State. An eight per cent. dividend upon that road would pay into the Treasury fully one-third as much as is collected for State purposes under the

We refer to these subjects to dehis Radical faction over to the side of the fend the course of our railroad officials administration. This is an important point in their desire to turn the channels of North gained. But it is only the beginning of Carolina trade, so that the State will rethe work required of Mr. Johnson to clear ceive some direct benefit from the energy and desire to give pleasure, has had the the track of Radical obstructions. We of her citizens and the immense outlay she pole, in the shape of a stout young swamp have heard enough within the last few days has made to provide for them expeditious of the want of backbone and harmony in means of seeking a market with the fruits his Cabinet to satisfy us that the suspen- of their labor. To do this has been the and proceeded to the search of a suitable sion of Stanton will only weaken the ad- only object of the adoption of the new ministration if not followed up by other freight arrangements. No design is intendsuspensions. 'In for a penny, in for a ed upon the business of any locality, nor any attempt to divert trade from one place to another. It merely gives the citizens of the State the privilege of preferring her own roads to those owned exclusively by individuals, and we believe we have shown reablock-a necessary proceeding, perhaps, to sons which should induce every citizen of defeat the game of Stanton. But is not the State to take some pains to see and dethe programme of reconstruction adopted mand, if necessary, that their goods should

We have received a circular signed by Mrs. Benj. C. Howard, President of the we learn that the Principal of the Southern Literary Institute, Mrs. George A. Hulse McLeod, has renewed a scholarship to each of the Southern States for the year commencing September 9, 1867.

The Principal gives one full sholarship to her native State, Florida, which includes the expense of board and all of the branch es taught in the Institute. Value \$400. For each of the remaining Southern States one scholarship for tuition in English Classics and Mathematics. Value each \$100.

Applications should be addressed immediately to the Principal of the Institute or to the Ladies' Southern Relief Association of Baltimore.

The Madrid papers publish a challenge to combat, which has been sent to Presi dent Juarez by Senor de Castillo, latel Minister of Maximilian in Mexico, but as present residing in Spain. He pledges his for Mexico to fight the duel if Juarez wil give him guarantee against assassination

A company has been formed in France tre of France with ice from the sides of the Savoy Alps. The ice, transparent as crystal, may be loaded at the foot of the glacie. upou vehicles drawn by oxen, and so con veyed to the Geneva railway station.

Spiritual manifestations-Pimples.

Сатамва, Апр. 10, 1867.

The report might have aimed to be faith-Messrs. Editors:—You know, by personal ful, and yet Mr. Stephens's disclaimer be experience, how very difficult it is to do a letter of introduction, receives a stranger the Point. How well I can recollect his anything at Catawba, except enjoy oneself; with warm and communicative hospitality, consequently if the act of writing to you may pour out hasty views with an incauand the Journal did not involve that of a positive pleasure, I should be put to some inconvenience in attempting to carry it into nothing which had not been deliberately

There is a marvelous something about to make the people of Norfolk believe that the place, which affects not only the outer the new freight arrangement was intended man, but also stirs up within the inner one or will disadvantageously affect the busi- a spirit which approximates the sportive

friend, to make a merchandise of his enter-

and answers as we find them reported:

e question were raised he would be compelled t

have under the programme of Congress. Who

sentation merely in name, and misrepresentation

tizens of Georgia to give in to such a scheme.-

The Radicals want our consent—they want the advantage of being able to say that reconstruc-

advantage of the spontaneous act of the people. We shall give them no such opportunity. We shall not

hus close the door of redress against ourselves

"No, I am in favor of registration, for we shall

need that power in order to vote against a convention. Besides, if they have a convention and

form a constitution, it will be necessary for us to

have registered in order to vote it down. But if

our people neglect to register, it will be put out of

"Do the people of the South still cling to the

"No; they are quite aware that the President

moderation. He is a man of probity, of piety

(a Baptist we believe); he is no extremist,

and has never acted with any extreme par-

ty. In 1860, he was candidate for Vice-

President on the same ticket with Mr.

Douglas. Supposing the views here as

cribed to him, and supposing he shares

them with a majority of the Southern

tion would be held in most of the States.

or the constitution it framed be voted down.

But it is now too late simply to block the

are disposed to register, that the whole po-

litical power of the South seems destined

to fall at once into the hands of the ne-

groes. State governments controlled by

the negroes cannot stand for a day after

they cease to be propped up by federal

bayonets. And every day that they stand,

and mischief. It will be ignorance govern-

ing knowledge; a minority governing su-

perior numbers; poverty governing prop-

slaves governing ex-freemen. Such gov-

ernment is against the order and ordinance

of nature. It is not of God and cannot

stand. It will probably last long enough

to sow the seeds of ineradicable hostility

between the two races, when a revolt

negro government in the South could be

had been pent up and restrained by milita-

ry intimidation will break forth with deso-

lating violence, and they who have sowed

tle of history and less of human nature.

Johnston and John B. Magruder.

The first cadet I ever heard give the word

impression his appearance made on me is

strength, while his gentle manner and be-

Lenodias Polk, tall and straight as an ar-

soldier-like and rather robust; his step

springy, resembling the tread of an Indian

Robert E. Lee held the two offices in the

brave" on the "war path."

From the Southern Opinion. Recollections of Army Life.

game. So few of the undisfranchised whites

lope that the President can do anything for

Are you against registration ?"

he prescribed terms?"

State from utter ruin.'

for ever."

We fortunate people who are now subgo swiftly on. It seems to me that we have The people of North Carolina have been drawn a cordon around us which shuts out a whit do we care. It may extend America The debt incurred by the State in build- and the glorious Union [also so-called] to the a passport to royalty, and somehow I can-or the constitution which they may frame. We not induce them (I have not tried vet!) to must register and wield the ballot to save the not induce them (I have not tried yet!) to

represent any one else. The same charming mode of life goes on ly a little more so. We roll ten pins directly after breakfast, then stray to the Spring, then loiter about the grounds and cottages till dinner, then the inevitable nap, then the bath at which all sorts of frolics are perpetrated, and lastly the ball room, which is more attractive than ever. Your big roll of one hundred and twelve in orporations, the stock owned by the State five alleys, has been almost reached by the Doctor, who made one hundred and eleven in the same number of rolls. As you may have observed, the said Doctor is a go-ahead man and decidedly a dangerous anagonist, so if you wish to preserve your urels and retain the championship, you had better come back.

Your tar-famed city sent up a delegation yesterday, which has added a vast amount to the beauty and other charms of the Much of the revenue of the School Fund place. If all your citizens, and especially citizen-esses, resemble the party to which dividends of the Wilmington and Weldon Blucher (I think it was he), "In the name

> Wilmington elegance, Wilmington style Wilmington taste and Wilmington beauty have always been proverbia, and the seawashed city still nobly maintains her former reputation.

> Charlotte is charmingly represented by a gay crowd, which inhabit the Castle, and make its high walls fairly ring with their pranks and frolics. To these, however, none but the initiated are admitted, as the sive. I am given to understand that in one of the apartments a small but highly select menagerie is to be met with, and that the training of the animals has reached a degree of perfection not usually met with. Various kinds of the animal creation have here their faithful representative, but were you to see them as they come tripping in to breakfast—the menagerie is nev er opened in the day time-I am sure your gallantry would induce you to denominate the entire party birds of Paradise! A grand representation takes place to-night, and as I am provided with a ticket of admission and a reserved seat, I shall probably be able to supply a chapter on natural history, which will contain points not set down in Buffon nor Goldsmith, yet authentic and highly interesting!

> going to introduce the pretty English May Pole dance, and I wish you could be here to

This afternoon the lads and lasses are

Colonel Wyatt, with his usual kindness oak, cut down, and then presented the eight long ribbons which must float from it. This morning we met in solemn conclave spot on which to erect the pole. You know all about the important occupation of and gallant soldiers whom Thayer's superchoosing a place to "camp in," but this could not have been half so interesting nor absorbing as our search! We at last sucin obtaining the very spot in the distant retrospect are Albert Sidney which combined all the requisites, finding it in the level glade just opposite the Alley, on the path which a little "Snow-Bird" has immortalized by "plucking the heart-leaves," and this afternoon of command was Sidney Johnston, and the the dance will take place.

The incident of "Snow-Bird" and the as clear and distinct now as it was then. heart-leaves has been the occasion of a His stalwart form and well-developed mushere, which I wish you could see.

which has every right to expect unprece- the tenderest affections. Hard to arouse to dented popularity. This is, instead of ad- anger, he was ever ready to espouse the ourning to the ball-room, to place the cause of the oppressed. His noble nature Band in the Pavilion, and while those who endeared him to his fellow-cadets and his may desire to listen to its inspiriting strains associates in after life. On one of the fairfrom a dead level can find ample accommo- est pages of history must be written the dation in the said Pavilion, those who pre- deeds of this gallant soldier and true patriot. fer moonlight alone—i. e. in company with that other one-may gratify their propen- row, was the orderly sergeant of my comsity for French solitude in the walks and pany. Scrupulously strict in the discharge retreats of Catawba. This is a medical of his duties, retiring in his manners, and move, and though a physician usually pro- a devout member, even then, of the Episcribes moonlight, the soft air and perfect copal church, he invariably commanded nealthfulness of Catawba allow our M. D. the respect of us all. pre-scribe, with perfect impunity, what, ander other circumstances, he would pro- corps for his manly bearing, his high-toned nibit, and to exhort all the young people and lofty character. His figure was very

o "make love while the moon shines." The wise (?) men tell us life is a mere matter of moonshine-deceptive and unsubstantial. It may be so, yet, like the foresaid article, it contains a vast deal of njoyment, and I, for one, like it! That the class-serjeant major and adjutant .very hour it brings may come freighted He discharged the duties of these offices with happiness to you and yours is the with zeal and fidelity. His personal apsincere wish of F. D.

The Times has a traveling correspondent who affect to be very strict in their ideas n Georgia, evidently a man of some intel-igence, who reports, among other things, and symmetrical, looked as though they conversations he has had with distinguished had come from a turning lathe; his step ters of introduction. We do not know what authenticity may be justly claimed for these authenticity may be justly claimed for these are a great student, and as having passed through the trying ordeal of return the last day or two, that Hou. Alexander H. Stephens has caused it to be sated that he does not wish to be held responsible for opinions attributed to him by correspondents of the public press; which crowned former exertions, and that whatever may betide me in the future, a maintary school without a single demerit a mastisfied with the record of the past. It only remains to intimate, that seeing little reason to hope, from the present indications of public sentiment, for the early sponsible for opinions attributed to him by correspondents of the public press; which crowned former exertions, and that whatever may betide me in the future, a maintary school without a single demerit I tonly remains to intimate, that seeing little reason to hope, from the present indications of public sentiment, for the early sponsible for opinions attributed to him by correspondents of the public press; which crowned former exertions, and that whatever may betide me in the future, I tonly remains to intimate, that seeing little reason to hope, from the present indications of public sentiment, for the early success which crowned former exertions, and that whatever may betide me in the future, I tonly remains to intimate, that seeing little reason to hope, from the present indications of public sentiment, for the early success which crowned former exertions, I assume my position under more favorable auspices, at the earliest period at which the correspondent, of a same virtues of abstinence may be attributed.

Mr. Snooks says the reason he does not may be a tributed to him by success which crowned former exertions, I assume my position under more favorable auspices, at the earliest period at which the

ted to Charles Mason; but I think "Char- Board may be pleased to designate a suc occasionally let slip an oath; at least he looked as if he did. Mason was in Lee's bright, piercing eye, gleaming and "snapping" with excitement as he stood at the lack board, demonstrating some intricate tious freedom which he would not indulge and beautiful mathematical problem. Main if he supposed what he uttered was to be put in print. The stiffness of saying son early left the army, and has since sought and gained the distinction in civil weighed would have been no violation of life which his high talents and pure character entitled him to. He was for a long hospitality; but it is a violation of hospitime Commissioner of the Patent Office. tality for a stranger, after being treated chosen for his scientific attainments, and with the careless openness of an intimate alled with ability for several years a place on the Supreme Bench of Iowa. tainer's cordiality, by selling reports of his Another prominent cadet in Lee's class was conversation to a newspaper. These points

3. W. Brice. He was high up as a soldier, of etiquette and authenticity are leading out low down as a student; very handsome, us from our intention, which is to introfull of wit and humor, and always ready duce some statements made to this correspondent of the Times by Herschell V. John-We have no doubt that the views here attributed to Mr. Johnson are substantially those of a majority of intelligent white men in the South, except perhaps in regard to registration. We insert questions "But can't they add to all confiscation?"
"No, sir, that is impossible. They may 10b and

under and spoliate, but they can't confiscate uner the forms of law. Why, Judge Chase himself has decided that property cannot be legally conlecide any act of confiscation to be unconstitutional because ex post facto. But even if the worst comes to the worst and they should attempt to lespoil us, let them do it. The true men of the outh have little left to take, and that they do not alue at a pin's fee compared with freedom and "Do you, then prefer military government to a scouting party to Buttermilk Falls, the worth, who had a pistol. Some one said the advantage of reunion and representation in residence of the immortal Benny Havens. out in the crowd, that a little boy cried out longress, which you will get by reconstruction on "I don't like military government, but I infinitely prefer it to the k nd of government we would soldier.

tary genius he has since displayed as a com- tol.

My old friend and classmate, John B. Magruder, was perhaps the most elegant dark the day Bebee was killed; he did not and distingue cadet at the Academy in that show me his pistol nor did we talk about day, and I do not believe West Point has this matter, nor have we since, at any time. ever had its equal. He was a first-rate sol- Can't say whether Hardee was with Bebee dier, of fine appearance, and very strict or not, when he was brought from the when on duty as "officer of the day," never failing to report the slightest viola- a bench, while Bebee was up stairs; he was tion of regulations, even though the delin- saying nothing. Saw Tolar when he came quent was his most intimate friend and up in the crowd; he came and took a stand coom-mate.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. UIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,) CHAPEL HILL, July 23, 1867.

s powerless, and that the Supreme Court will do nothing for them. Our only hope is in reaction SIR :- I was appointed President of this at the North. I'm sure that the great majority of he Northern people feel right toward us and wish Institution on the 5th December, 1835, by to see the Union restored. The issue will be prethe nearly unanimous vote of a very numsented to them in the next elections, and if whaterous Board of Trustees, and entered upever there is of the just and generous in North-ern sentiment can then make itself felt, liberty on the discharge of my duties at the begin-ning of the second session of the collegiate and the Constitution may be preserved. If not, both, I fear, are gone forever." year, 12th January, 1836. Mr. Johnson is a person of great natural

The number of students was so small and the prospect so gloomy, that no catalogue was published during that year. The number of students in attendance the second ession, however, is shown by the records to have been seventy-nine.

Fifteen months thereafter, (15th April, 1837,) the Executive Committee, composed of His Excellency, Governor Dudley, Chairwhites, nothing can be more evident than man, Thomas D. Bennehan, Duncan Cameron, Charles L. Hinton, Charles Idanly, William McPheeters, and Romulus M. that the Republican policy of reconstruction will be a failure, pay, that it will prove William McPheeters, and Romulus Saunders, published a circular which was ern whites had generally registered, the widely disseminated. The following is a Radical reconstruction scheme would have brief extract : proved a simple failure: either no conven-

"The Executive Committee have the pleasure to state, that although the patronage extended to the University is in no degree commensurate with the resources and intelligence of the State, there is gratifying evidence, nevertheless, that it is growing in the confidence and affection of the community. The aggregate number of students at present is but eighty-five. Of this number, however, more than forty are members of the Freshman Class. No instance is known since the foundation of the College. even thus propped, they will scatter the of so large a number of admissions into sparks of inextinguishable exasperation any one of the classes. It will be readily perceived that a like number of applicants for admission at the approaching Commencement, would make a very favorerty; improvidence governing forethought; able change in the condition of our afan inferior governing a superior race; ex-

"In conclusion, the Executive Commit tee beg leave to remark that, in the respects in which the people of North Carolina can be regarded as least true to themselves, is the almost universal disposition to underrate their own institutions and against its absurdity will revolutionize the their own citizens.'

public opinion of the North, and sweep The address produced a very decided efaway the external pressure by which alone feet upon the public mind. The anticipated number of admissions at the next Comrendered possible. Then the wrath which mencement was more than realized, and the Institution continued to grow in the public favor until, at the beginning of our recent troubles, it had attained a patthe wind will reap the whirlwind. Men who do not acknowledge the reality and the most ardent of its friends ventured to great magnitude of this danger, are either

blinded by their passions or they know lithim, speaking of the administration of its affairs during a quarter of a century, re-Let me turn to a more agreeable subject; marks in relation to the President, that let me recall some of those fine gentlemen when he came to the head of the Institution, the number of students was about vision and Worth's training sent out from West Point. In turning back over a space of more than four hundred and fifty .of near forty years, the first who loom up more than a five fold increase. Since 1835, the number of College buildings has been Johnston and Lenodias Polk; then follow doubled, and that of the Faculty more Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. than doubled, so as to give the Institution

every assurance of permanence. The results of the civil war have sadly

to the last General Assembly, "annihilated, and more than annihilated, the entire Jefferson Davis was distinguished in the

endowment of the University." The General Assembly thereupon transferred to the Institution the land scrip ionated by the general Government to the State, for the endowment of an Agricultural College, with the reasonable hope that the incidental aid which might be legiticorps usually filled by the best soldiers of mately derived from this source, would enable us to retrieve our losses and regain our hope has been disappointed for the presany cadet in the corps Though firm in his gress, postponing for a time the enjoyment

position and perfectly erect, he had none of the grant. of the stiffness so often assumed by men prospects, growing out of the war, I do not quently there all day, if they do not sell choose to speak, further than to say that, their articles in the morning. Witness canduring no previous period of my life, were not say whether Capt. Tolar was butchermy labors more zealous, faithful and unin- ing in Fayetteville, at the time of this ocitizens of the State to whom he had let- was as elastic as if he spurned the ground termitting in the service of the Institution, currence or not. Have seen him at the ters of introduction. We do not know what upon which he trod. He was noted among and of the people of North Carolina, and market house in the morning, sometimes

I am, with great respect, Your obedient servant D. L. SWAIN. His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, President of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

nited States vs. Tolar, Powers & Watkins.

Monday, Aug. 11, 1867. David Oliphant sworn: Live in Fayetteville; have been sick with chills and fevers lately. Was at the market house when Bebee was killed; saw Tolar, "Monk," Powers and others there. Saw Tolar standing for fun and frolic. Everybody liked him, off leaning against a pillar, with his hand and was glad to call Ben Brice his friend. in his breast, as if he held a knife or pistol. He was of "our set," and, considering the Saw Bebee coming down stairs; no assault ircumstances, it is wonderful he ever was made on him on the stairs. Tom Poweached the office of Paymaster General, ers caught hold of him just after he got on U. S. A., which he now holds, and the du- the floor, and told him he (Bebee) could ties of which he discharges with masterly not go any further. "Monk" was about four feet off with a knife in his hand. As Joseph E. Johnston had a great deal of Bebee went out, Tolar moved out after him. the military spirit that pervaded the corps. Witness was within two feet of Tolar when He was not remarkable for his studious he stopped and pulled out a pistol, cocked habits, and he belonged to a fast set, of and fired it, killing Bebee. As soon as he which I, myself, was an active member .- fired he threw back his shawl, that had be-Few of that set escaped arrest, confinement come disarranged. Did not see what beand court-martial. Joe Johnston was one came of the pistol. As Bebee was going of those genial spirits that gave zest to a out the market house, there were cries of cadet's life. Full of ambition and a de- "shoot him." Saw no other weapons but sire to excel, he was yet ever ready to join Tolar's and "Monk's," except Hollings-His appearance was very military, and that "Capt. Tolar shot him." There were when under arms, no man looked more the some persons between Tolar and myself when he fired, and between Tolar and Be-He was very expert in the manuel of bee. Saw the pistol Tolar used. It was a arms, and carried his musket so perpendicu- large Colt's pistol. After Bebee was killed, lar that it leaned a little too much to the "Monk" started to him with a knife in his front. Though we recognized his talents hand, and Mr. Nixon took him and carried then we little dreamt that he had the mili- him away. Saw Phillips there with a pis-Cross-Examined:-Was summoned last

Friday. Went to Sam. Phillips' store about guard house. Saw Tom Powers sitting on against the northern pillar of the eastern arch; saw Leggitt talking with him. Did not hear what they were talking about .-Tolar had on a shawl; saw something under the shawl which witness thought was a pistol. When I first saw Bebee coming down stairs, witness was on his right and had a string around Bebee's thumb; Hardee was right behind him. Faircloth was also with him. Did not see John Maltsby jump up on a bench, nor hear him cry out. Did not see John Maltsby at all. Miss Massie and mother came down about ten or fifteen minutes before Bebee. Mr. Bond went out to the carriage with them and witness followed them to look at Miss Massie. She called to Tom Powers, and told him "not to have anything to do with it;" he left the carriage and went back under the market up to Becky Ben's stall. (Here diagram was shown witness and the place pointed out.) Tom Powers caught Bebee with his fired; also Calvin Hunter and Simmons. right hand. Witness heard Powers say to Witness was four or five feet from Tolar, Bebee, "Hold on, you can't go any fur- when he (Tolar) fired. Heard some of Saw the clubs of the policemen used but firing, Tolar turned and went around the once. Witness was about five feet from east end of the market house, and witness Powers at the time Powers caught hold of lost sight of him. Saw "Monk" trying to Bebee. The rush was made at that time. cut Bebee's throat after he was shot, but Tolar was not in it. About that time, or was prevented by Nixon. Immediately soon after, saw "Monk" after Bebee with after the shot, witness showed his pistol

pavement when he was killed. Tolar walk- der the market house, before Bebee came ed out of the market, out across the pave- down, "I hope I wont have to shoot, but ment and the ground where he stopped and drew his pistol and fired; saw him push some one out of the way, but can't say who the pistol fired; there was a crowd on Topistol from. It was a long pistol, and a sixshooter, about sixteen inches long. As To- | Exerted himself in getting up testimony. lar went up towards Bebee, he pushed persons out of the way with his left hand, and said, "get out of the way." The persons between Tolar and Bebee leaned their heads out of the way when the pistol fired. Saw Sam. Phillips with a pistol just before Bebee came down. Tolar threw the right side of his shawl across his left breast, after he fired the pistol; he then turned around to his right and walked up to the came to his death by a pistol shot fired by market house. Then witness started up to the hand of some person unknown to the

willingly; did not wish to testify. Has at the carriage. Has no recollection of seealways told everybody that witness did not ing Maltsby, or anybody else, jump up on see who killed Bebee; but told Mr. Sykes a bench and making any exclamation when ronage and reputation greatly beyond what about it and no one else. Phillips had Bebee was coming down the steps. Saw nothing to do with my evidence. The rea- Powers and Sykes, with others, sitting on son witness told the other persons that he a bench, just a little while before. Don't In June, 1860, a well-informed writer, did not know who killed Bebee, was be- think he saw Tolar, Hall or Lutterloh in the with the records of the Istitution before cause he was not on his oath, and he did first rush. Did see "Monk." Tom Pownot wish to testify in the case.

Robt. Mitchell: Live in Fayetteville : was at my store when Bebee was carried from shot; held it in one hand; don't think that the guard house. Witness' store is on Gil- he cocked it or rubbed it. Witness' pistol lespie Street—the same street the guard was larger than Tolar's or Powers'. Tolar eighty. Our last catalogue bears the names house is on. Witness went down to market drew his pistol from the left side. There house after Bebee was carried down; went up stairs in the room where Bebee was .-Wife is connected with Miss Massie and witness went to protect Miss Massie. Her remark. Didn't see him put his left hand father is not living. Tom Powers is the nearest male relative she has that is grown; showed his pistol; showed it to Douglas he is her maternal uncle. Can't say that Todisappointed this favorable augury. The lar is any connection of hers. John Maltsby number of students at the time to which is her second cousin, witness has heard the the writer refers was greater, with a single family say. Witness went out to tne car-shooting, "I hope I wont have to shoot, exception, than at any similar institution riage, when the ladies were about to drive but, if I do, I will make a good shot." the writer refers was greater, with a single family say. Witness went out to tne carvery sweet little poem by a young lady cles gave him an appearance of great in the United States. The nett earnings, off and stayed until they did. The carriage aided by a very meagre endowment, as is went down Person Street. Witness imme-To-night we propose a new measure, nevolent countenance indicated a man of shown by an expose of the state of the diately left and went back to his store; finances in 1862, made by the Treasurer of just before he got there, he heard a rush the University, during a period of twenty- at the market house and cries of "shoot five years, added quite a hundred thou- him," then heard a gun or a pistol sand dollars to the cash endowment and fire; saw the smoke but kept on to his permanent improvements of the Institu- store. Witness' store is about seventy-five yards from the market house; does not a witness. Witness was told by Coroner, The University was a stockholder in the think he stopped between the market and Bank of North Carolina to twice this his store. Philemon Taylor was at the caramount (\$200,000.) The Convention of riage with me; also my father-in-law, Mr. 1865, on the 19th of October, repudiated Massie. Don't know what became of them the war debt, broke the Bank, and, in the after they left the carriage. There were anguage of the Trustees in their memorial only a few people up in the room, when Bebee was being tried. Miss Massie and mother went down stairs, accompanied by Mr. Bond. Witness and his father-in-law went down soon after and went immediately to the carriage; did not notice the appearance of the crowd as he went through. Did not see Tom Powers anywhere about the carriage. Mrs. Massie made some remark to me about seeing Tom Powers, but cant recollect what it was .-She seemed to wish me to talk with him former prosperity and reputation. This and keep him from getting into trouble.-Witness' store is near the market house and pearance surpassed in manly beauty that of ent by the subsequent legislation of Con- has seen Capt. Tolar about the market A. M.

house frequently. Re-Direct :- Persons who sell beef and Of other unfavorable effects upon our other things in the market house are fre-

THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1867. Samuel A. Phillips Sworn :- Live in Fav. etteville. Miss Massie is not connected with me in any way. Heard of Bebee's attempt on Miss Massie, about 9 o'clock, Monday morning. Heard, during the day,

exeral say he ought to be killed or hung.

Don't recollect who they were. Knew of no agreement to kill Bebee. Witness' store is about 125 yards from market house, on Person street. Went to market house at 31 o'clock, P. M., the day Bebee was killed: about 50 persons were there at that time. Had a Remington pistol, (exhibited.)— Wemiss had told me the trial was to come off at 3 o'clock. Saw Tom Powers, Ed. Powers, Sykes, Capt. Tolar and Ralph Lutterloh there. Bebee was up stairs when I got there. Tolar had on a shawl. Capt. Tolar was talking with Ralph Lutterloh and Ed. Powers ; did not hear what they said,-Saw no sign of any mischief at the time : saw no arms. Witness staid there ten minates and went back to store, where he staid a short time and returned. On his return there was an hundred or more persons present. Witness saw several persons together. Asked Tom Powers "if he was captain of that company ?" He said "no." appeared very sad. Remained a few moments and returned to store again. Before he left, saw Ed. Powers have pistol on under his clothes, and "Monk" knife; stayed a short time at store and came back. Saw ladies go to the carriage : saw Captain Tolar go up to the carriage and speak to them, also several others. Witness was forty or fifty feet from the carriage. Saw Hardie come down stairs, followed by Bebee and Wemiss, who had him tied by the right thumb. Was standing near the steps; saw signs of excitement in the crowd; they were gathered in groups. When Bebee got near the end of Becky Ben's bench, heard somebody say "I demand the prisoner." Hardie said "he is my prisoner" and "stand back." Three or four demanded the prisoner; one of the men was Tom Powers witness thinks. The crowd rushed up. Saw several persons grab at the prisoner. Did not see Tom Powers have a knife. "Monk" had one. The police kept them off. Saw Tolar, Tom Powers, Ed. Powers and Leggett in the mob; also Hall and Lutterloh. Saw other rushes made. There was much confusion Tom Powers and "Monk" had knives at this time, trying to cut Bebee. Heard a voice cry out, "Damned if he is not my prisoner." Saw Bebee, Wemiss and Faircloth, all, fall together on the pavement .-Saw Hardie have hold of Bebee by the coat. Hardie was standing a little to the rear and right. Witness did not hear Hardie's testimony. Wemiss was to the left of Bebee. Saw Capt. Tolar raise a pistol and fire, killing Bebee. Saw the pistol immediately before he fired. Witness swears positively that he (witness) did not fire a shot. Tolar's shawl falling off his shoulders attracted witness' attention. There was no great difference between the size of Tolar's pistol and the one had by witness. Immediately after the shooting, a voice cried out, "If any one divulges anything about this, he will fare the same." gett and Lutterloh were close to Tolan when he fired. Powers was near to Bebee. Saw a pistol in Ed. Powers' hand a minute afterwards. It was a large pistol. Wit-

ness only had one pistol. Saw John Armstrong near Tolar when he cry out, "Capt. Tolar shot him." knife.

Bebee was very near the corner of the did not do it." Heard some one say, unif I do, I will make a good shot." Did not

recognize the voice. Cross Examined: Am an intimate friend it was. Witness was on Tolar's right when of W. H. Massie, father of Miss Massie. We both bave been constables. Have lived lar's left. Did not see where Tolar got his in Fayetteville over twenty years. Was on the Coroner's inquest, which sat two days. Did not examine witnesses himself. Did not think himself at liberty to divulge what he knew before; was not bold enough to own he knew who shot Bebee.

Witness did not say to Thos. A. Hendricks, a young man, "If you are a friend of mine, you will not examine these witnesses too closely to-day." Witness signed the verdict, which was that the deceased him and Tolar went off to Mr. Hinsdale's Jury. Only saw Capt. Tolar at the carriage about a minute; the carriage was forty or Re-direct: Witness came here very un- fifty feet off. Is certain he saw Tolar there

ers was in both. Witness had his pistol when Bebee was were two men between Tolar and Bebee, when Tolar fired; can't recollect who they were. Don't recollect Tolar making any on any one. Tolar had left before witness showed it afterwards at his store. Thinks Kendricks examined it then. Did not recognize the voice, which said, before the

Re-direct: Had expected some difficulty about Bebee's trial, because he had heard it on the street. Witness had no talk with Kendricks until at dinner time, just before the final finding of the Coroner's Jury .-Had heard that Simmons knew who killed Bebee, I had a conversation with him about it, and he (Simmons) declined appearing as that the verdict must be found according to the evidence given in, and not from what the Jury knew themselves.

Re Cross-examination: Talked with Mr. Blake, the Coroner, before the finding of the verdict, at witness' store, while the Jury had adjourned for dinner, previous to the afternoon session, which commenced at three o'clock.

[The Judge Advocate here stated that the prosecution had only one more witness to examine, but that he (the witness) could not be brought up before Thursday, and that the prosecution would be closed now, if the defense would allow the other wit-

ness to be examined on Thursday. The Defense refused. When the Court adjourned, it adjourned to meet to-day, Thursday, 11 o'clock,

Letters have recently been received in

this city announcing that William Budd, recently of London, has deceased, without relatives, in England, and bequeathing to his next of kin in this country fifty million of pounds sterling. Among the lucky